

# ARMY TIMES

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FIVE CENTS

## Trainees May Join Chutists

After completing their training period at Infantry replacement centers, trainees will be permitted to volunteer as parachute troops, the War Department has announced.

Hitherto service as 'chutists' has been restricted to Regular Army soldiers. The first unit which will be open to the trainees will be the 502d Infantry Parachute Bn., second of the four parachute battalions which have been authorized. It will be formed July 1.

The first trainees will be finishing their basic work at replacement centers on June 15. These centers were not organized until several months after the beginning of Selective Service induction, and earlier trainees had received their basic training in the units to which they were assigned. Only such trainees who have been trained in the Infantry replacement centers, instead of with field units, will be allowed to volunteer.

A cadre of 92 officers and enlisted men, now part of the 501st Infantry Parachute Bn. at Fort Benning, Ga., will provide the nucleus for the new unit, which will also be stationed at Benning.

Formation of the new unit will increase the ranks of parachutists to approximately 1000 men. The 501st, formed Oct. 3, 1940, was designed primarily to provide cadres for the remaining three battalions. The 503d is scheduled to be formed Sept. 1, and the 504th on Nov. 1.

Since the War Department adopted the plan for parachute troops, enlisted men and officers of many branches have been requesting transfers to the new activity, but thus far Infantry organizations have supplied the necessary personnel.

Requirements for parachutists are very rigid. The 'chutist' must be a lack of all trades in the use of the instruments of war. The reason for this is obvious, because when a parachutist lands, he must be prepared to use or help to use the nearest weapon available.

## Ex-Soldier Goes To C&GS School

FORT BRAGG, N. C.—First Lt. R. E. Jones, up from the ranks, has been appointed to the Command and General Staff School at Ft. Leavenworth for a course beginning June 28th.

This is the Army's second ranking school, topped only by the War College. Officers below the rank of colonel are seldom sent there.

Lieutenant Jones is 33, at present attached to Btry. F, 10th Bn., FARC.

## Railroad Battalion Trains at Belvoir

The 711th Engineer Battalion, (Railway Operating) will be formed at Ft. Belvoir, Va., about June 26, 1941, after the completion of basic training of 500 trainees for the unit at the Engineer Replacement Training Center.

The unit will be trained there until transfer to permanent station at Camp Claiborne, La., about Aug. 1, 1941. The unit will not be brought to full strength of approximately 20 officers and 750 enlisted men until it is moved to the Louisiana training area.

The new battalion will test all varieties of wartime railway operations, and approximately 80 miles of railroad will be purchased or built in Louisiana for the use of the organization.

## Armored Juggernaut Hurlled Back In 'Bloody' Battle for Tennessee

### No More Sibleys, Hallelujah!



HUNKER down beside this new stove, mates—this paragon of stoves—and throw your old Sibley on the trash heap. This thing is collapsible (at appropriate times, let's hope), weighs 45 pounds and burns coal. It has a flat top upon which water can be heated for washing and shaving. You can even whip up a batch of fudge if you like.

—Signal Corps Photo

## 25 Field Houses to Supply Need for Gymnasiums

Construction of field houses (temporary gymnasiums) at 25 Army posts to provide facilities for such indoor sports as basketball, boxing and wrestling, was authorized this week by the War Department.

Each of the field houses, it is estimated, will cost about \$77,000 of which \$7,000 will be allotted for the necessary portable seats and basketball backstops. Total cost of the construction project will be \$1,925,000.

Under plans drawn in the Office of the Quartermaster General, the field houses will provide approximately 2750 seats for basketball and approximately 3750 seats for boxing and wrestling.

The 25 posts at which the first field houses will be built were selected after the Morale Branch had taken into consideration existing facilities, personnel strength, weather conditions, type of camp and degree of isolation. Similar houses have been recommended for 17 other posts, but authorization has not yet been given. The Army stations where the first 25 will be constructed follow:

- First Corps Area  
Camp Edwards, Mass.
  - Second Corps Area  
Pine Camp, N. Y.; Ft. Dix, N. J.
  - Third Corps Area  
Indiantown Gap, Penn.; Ft. George Meade, Md.
  - Fourth Corps Area  
Ft. Bragg, N. C.; Ft. McClellan, Ala.; Ft. Jackson, S. C.; Camp Forrest, Tenn.; Camp Livingston, La.; Camp Claiborne, La.; Ft. Benning, Ga.; Camp Davis, N. C.; Camp Shelby, Miss.; Camp Stewart, Ga.; Camp Blanding, Fla.
  - Fifth Corps Area  
Ft. Knox, Ky.
  - Sixth Corps Area  
Ft. Custer, Mich.; Chaunte Field, Ill.
  - Seventh Corps Area  
Ft. Leonard Wood, Mo.; Camp Robinson, Ark.
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## Second Armored Division Tanks Sweep 82 Miles But Attack Fails Against Determined Blue Defense

TENNESSEE BATTLEGROUND—The crushing strength of the Second Armored Division, steel juggernaut, fell away in twisted slivers of steel before the defending Blues in the Battle of Tennessee this week. The waves of tanks launched against the Blues were checkmated by stand or die resistance of the strongly entrenched Blues coupled with the swift mobility of their anti-tank

guns hitched behind trucks and astute massing of fire power at hill-crests and road junctions.

## BY THE FLANK

### Mosquitoes

MANCHESTER, Tenn. — The 153rd Infantry from Camp Robinson, Ark., bivouacking in the woods, disturbed a hornets' nest. All but one soldier retired to a safe distance.

Pvt. George W. Cunningham walked right in. He pitched his tent, then told interested onlookers:

"These are the worst biting mosquitoes I ever saw."

### Note

FORT BELVOIR, Va.—An officer found that official letters distinguished by a red border and the word "Immediate Action" were receiving no more attention than ordinary letters.

To those requiring prompt action he attached a green card bearing the word "Frantic."

### Furriners

WITH THE 30TH DIV. IN TENNESSEE—Residents of the Cumberland Plateau awoke last week to find a full-fledged war raging in their midst.

A pair of settlers grabbed squirrel guns and crept through the brush toward the enemy.

An umpire spied them and convinced them the Army was only fooling.

### Salute

CAMP FORREST, Tenn. — A trainee in the 138th Infantry sneaked away from maneuvers one night, donned civvies and strolled down Main Street in Manchester.

Thirteen weeks of Army routine tripped him up—he saluted an officer.

He donned fatigue clothes and shuffled off to the guardhouse.

### Friendly

CAMP ROBINSON, Ark.—Neither of the two soldiers working on their artillery trucks were impressed when Maj. Gen. R. E. Truman, 35th Division commander, approached.

"Lookin' for somebody?" asked one.

"Young man," said the general, "have you ever heard of military courtesy?"

"I was just tryin' to be friendly, General," the private explained.

By that time the second soldier had arched his back into an exaggerated attention. He smiled confidently.

"Mister," he said, "you ain't going to catch me."

Shortly before dawn on a clear day, the Second Division struck at the rear of the Blues, enveloped the flanks and began to squeeze the defenders with a powerful pincers movement. The Blues, undaunted by the waves of tanks, stood fast and finally drove the armored troops back capturing scores of them together with scout cars.

It was the persistent Blue counterattacks with anti-tank guns which humbled the steel columns reaching like hungry fingers for the heart of the Blue defense. More than 70,000 men swayed in the grip of battle, the Blues outnumbering the attackers about two to one.

Meanwhile along Duck River, Ft. Custer's 5th Division was attacked by the 27th and 30th Divisions.

The battle, for the first time in history, brought an armored force into collision with U. S. troops on the field. The field itself was some 600 square miles of tableland around Wartrace, halfway between Nashville and Chattanooga.

Maj. Gen. Frederic H. Smith, commanding the Blues, was able to foresee the swift encircling moves of the attackers through active intelligence. By the time the armored columns had swept 82 miles to take the Blues at the rear, the Blues had dug in and with defense pointed rearward, met the attackers with a solid sheet of fire.

The battle was realistic enough with dive bombers screaming down to attack the Blues, tanks roaring (325 were used), blank ammo booming and crashing from the heavier guns and machine guns chattering. The sound effects left nothing to be desired.

## AC Men Attached To Flying Attaches

The War Department announced today that commanding officers of Army Air Corps stations are now authorized to detail enlisted men of their command to participate in aerial flights in aircraft operated by any foreign military or air attaché accredited to the United States.

Each enlisted man so detailed must have expressed his willingness for such duty, and must have been under orders to participate regularly and frequently in aerial flights.

A number of attaches have their own airplanes that are temporarily based at Air Corps fields. This change in regulations is authorized to facilitate the servicing of these airplanes and to provide members of the flight crew when needed.

## Army Orders

Wash. Brig. Gen. Carlisle H. from Fort George Wright, Wash., to Fort Lawton, Wash.

Adjutant General's Department  
Weymann, Maj. Cover, from Washington to Camp Lee, Va.

Miller, Lt. Col. George A., from Washington to Moffett Field, Calif.

Pearson, Lt. Col. Madison, from Fort Knox, Ky., to Washington.

Doan, Maj. Roland E., from San Francisco to Washington.

Nourse, Maj. Robert S., from Governors Island, N. Y., to Baltimore, Md.

Air Corps  
Griffith, Maj. John S., from Santa Monica, Calif., to Seattle, Wash.

Corkille, Lt. Col. John D., from Seattle to Santa Monica.

Longino, First Lt. Houston W., Jr., from Fort Riley, Kan., to Omaha, Neb.

Griffith, Maj. John S., from Santa Monica, Calif., to Seattle, Wash.

Kiehl, First Lt. Edward G., from Wright Field, Ohio, to Borokley Field, Ala.

Hedlund, First Lt. Edward W., from Wright Field to Patterson Field, Ohio.

Wolts, First Lt. Eugene C., from Fort Riley to Atlanta.

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## Private Invents Plane Robot

SCOTT FIELD, Ill.—Pvt. Joseph R. Crowden, aided by technical training received here at the nation's largest radio school, has developed a new type of robot flying instrument which has been favorably reported by the War Department and is being considered for Army use.

Because of its military nature, details of the new device were not made public, but Col. Wolcott P.

Hayes, Scott Field commander, said it was an improvement over the old type radio relay used in flying planes by remote control.

A principal feature is that it operates on a single frequency without distortion by static or other outside interference.

Private Crowden, like many of the 6000 students at the school, is a college graduate. He took a degree at

Carnegie Tech and also attended Purdue and the University of Indiana. He had a flair for radio engineering and for several years used the bulk of his income for radio experiments in his own laboratory.

Attracted by the technical training offered by the Air Corps, Crowden quit the job and enlisted in the Army last January.



## REMEMBERED

## Flying Fields Named for Air Heroes of the AEF

Army aviators cited for gallantry while flying with AEF were among those honored in the naming of 16 Air Corps fields, eight of which are located at the overseas bases newly acquired from Great Britain, the War Department announced.

All the men honored are deceased. In one instance a field was named in honor of a civilian, the late Senator Morris Sheppard, of Texas, for many years chairman of the Senate Military Affairs Committee. Approval given Thursday confirms the designation of the field at Wichita Falls, Texas, announced shortly after the Senator's death, last April.

Flyers after whom the remaining fields have been named were: First Lt. Frank Luke, Jr., World War ace and renowned "balloon buster", whose record of 18 victories in 17 days was not equaled by any other American flyer. He was officially credited with bringing down four planes and 14 observation balloons. On September 29, 1918, while on a balloon foray, he was forced down and killed when he refused to surrender.

He received three decorations, the Distinguished Service Cross for extraordinary heroism in the St. Mihiel offensive, the Oak Leaf Cluster to the D.S.C., and the Congressional Medal of Honor, the latter posthumously on recommendation of General John J. Pershing.

Luke Field at the new Air Corps station, Phoenix, Arizona, is the second to be so named. The first was at Ford Island, Hawaii, which later was taken over by the Navy and given a Naval designation. Phoenix was Lieutenant Luke's home town.

The new field at Antigua, Leeward Islands, was named in honor of Capt. Hamilton Coolidge, who was killed in action October 27, 1918, while leading his patrol in France. The Distinguished Service Cross was conferred upon him posthumously.

Kindley Field, Bermuda, was named for Capt. Field E. Kindley, whom the British credited with 12 victories over enemy aircraft. He was decorated by King George V with the Distinguished Flying Cross and by the United States with the Distinguished Service Cross with Oak Leaf.

Atkinson Field, British Guiana, was named for Maj. Bert M. Atkinson, whose leadership of the First Pursuit Wing in France won him a recommendation for the Distinguished Service Medal. He twice was cited for meritorious service and received the Legion of Honor and Croix de Guerre with Palm (French).

Vernam Field, Jamaica, was named for First Lt. Remington deB. Vernam, credited with bringing down three or more enemy airplanes and two or more balloons. He took part in numerous engagements, was cited for heroism, and died of wounds December 1, 1918, after being taken prisoner. The Distinguished Service Cross was conferred upon him posthumously.

## HARMON HONORED

Harmon Field, St. John's, Newfoundland, was named for Capt. Ernest E. Harmon, who served as an instructor and test pilot during the war and later specialized in patents and as a test pilot for bombers. He was killed in 1933 while bailing out on a test flight.

Beane Field, St. Lucia, Windward Islands, gets its name from First Lt. James D. Beane,

who went to France in 1916 as an ambulance field worker. He enlisted in the AEF at Paris in 1917 and was commissioned after receiving flying training. His role in an air battle June 30, 1918, in which he was wounded, won him the Croix de Guerre. Upon his return to the front he was cited for the Distinguished Service Cross for extraordinary heroism in battling eight enemy planes. He was credited with more than five enemy airplanes before his death in action was reported October 30, 1918.

Waller Field, Trinidad, was named for Maj. Alfred E. Waller, who enlisted in the Army in 1917 and was commissioned in May, 1918, after flying training. He was promoted to First Lieutenant in 1920, became a flying instructor, and was elevated to Captain in 1932, and to Major in 1935. He was killed December 11, 1937, in a crash at Langley Field, Va.

Campbell Field, Island of Great Exuma, Bahamas, was named for First Lt. Murton L. Campbell, who was cited for the Distinguished Service Cross for gallantry in action. On June 20, 1918, he was killed in action while flying behind the German lines.

First Lt. Paul Frank Baer, for whom Baer Field, Ft. Wayne, Ind., was named, was a native of that city and enlisted in the French Army February 26, 1917. Later he transferred to the Lafayette Escadrille, where his gallantry in action won him the commendation of General Pershing, and he received the Distinguished Service Cross.

While battling eight enemy planes, May 23, 1918, he was reported missing, but later it was revealed that he had been taken prisoner. Subsequently, he was recommended for the Bronze Oak Leaf to the D.S.C., and at the end

of the war he was honorably discharged and returned to civilian life.

Esler Field, Camp Beauregard, La., was named for Second Lt. Wyler Esler, who was killed April 11, 1941, in a crash at the field that will bear his name.

## CHANGE SUNSET'S NAME

Geiger Field will be the new name of Sunset Field, at Spokane, Wash. It was named in honor of Maj. Harold Geiger, veteran dirigible pilot, who was killed in 1927. He was a graduate of the United States Military Academy and served in France in 1918.

Cochran Field, Macon, Ga., was named for First Lt. Robert J. Cochran, who went to France on flying duty in 1918. He was attached to the 101st Observation Squadron as an observer, and was killed in action in the St. Mihiel offensive October 10, 1918.

First Lt. F. B. Tyndall, for whom Tyndall Field, Panama City, Fla., was named, was sent to France in 1917, where he received flying instruction and was commissioned March 22, 1918. He scored four air victories, became a flight commander, and was recommended for the Distinguished Service Cross.

For ten years after the war he did distinguished work as a test pilot and military representative at aircraft factories. He was killed July 15, 1930, in an airplane accident.

Buckley Field, Denver, Colo., was named for Second Lt. John Harold Buckley. After serving in the National Guard, he enlisted in the Regular Army, January 30, 1918. He was commissioned a second lieutenant after receiving flying training. Sent to France, March 12, 1918, he was killed in an accident, September 27, 1918.

## Music School Prepares For WO Band Leaders

An Army Music School to provide a specialized course to prepare qualified non-commissioned officers as Warrant Officer Band Leaders, will open July 1, 1941, at the Army War College, Washington, D. C., the War Department announced this week.

Twenty-five non-commissioned officers, most of whom now are assistant leaders in various regimental bands, will attend the first three-month school. Two other succeeding three-month schools are planned.

It is contemplated that in the fiscal year 1942 there will be vacancies for about 60 Warrant Officer Band Leaders. When the non-commissioned officers complete the course, they are eligible for appointment to fill these vacancies. There are 83 Army Bands actually in operation, 80 in the process of being formed, including 59 bands for Air Corps units; 23 Replacement Training Center Bands, and 234 National Guard bands in the Federal Service.

## Captain Darcy to Instruct

Instruction at the school will be under the supervision of Capt. Thomas F. Darcy, conductor of the U. S. Army Band. He will be assisted by WO William C. White, of Ft. Jay (N. Y.) Band, and WO John S. Martin, leader of the 18th Inf. Band, Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.

Those attending the school must have had at least three years' experience in an Army Band, and must be not more than 45 years old.

Provision also has been made that in all bands, except the Army, U. S. Military Academy, and Replacement Training Centers, when a Warrant Officer Band Leader vacancy cannot be filled immediately, a temporary promotion to the grade of master sergeant may be authorized for the acting band leader, pending the appointment of a Warrant Officer Band Leader. When a Warrant Officer Band Leader will revert to his permanent grade.

## California Experiment Continues

With the exception of the three Replacement Training Center bands in the Ninth Corps Area, the organization and instrumentation of all Replacement Training Center Bands will conform to that of the standard 28-piece Army Bands. The Replacement

Training Center Bands at Camp Roberts and Camp Callan, Calif., will continue for the present under the special authorization in connection with the experiments being conducted with larger units.

Trainee bandmen may be retained in the Replacement Training Centers as bandmen for the duration of their service, providing they volunteer for such duty. Such trainees have to complete their basic training before being assigned to the band, or should complete such training as soon thereafter as practicable.

## Fifth Column?

NEW CUMBERLAND, Pa.—It was a hot day on the drill field at the Army reception center here, and the sergeant in charge of a platoon of about 50 Berks County men was doing his best to teach the recruits to march in step.

"Hep, two, three, four," he called. But still the new soldiers couldn't get the swing of marching together. One of the men, speaking in a decided Pennsylvania-Dutch accent, complained the "hep was confusing."

"All right, then," said the sergeant, "we'll try it this way. Forward march!"

And then he counted: "Einz, zwei, drei, vier." And Berks County's finest marched off in perfect unison.

## Air Corps Will Add 34 Flying Schools

Thirty-four flying schools are being added to the Air Corps training system under the program to train pilots at the rate of 30,000 a year. Fifteen of the schools will be civilian establishments and 19 will be Army schools.

The Air Corps will attain its 12,000-pilots-a-year rate of training early this fall, when it will have 51 schools in operation. Then it will aim at a rate of training of 30,000 pilots a year, which will be achieved when the 34 schools are added, making a total of 85 schools in the system.

Training of technicians at the rate of 46,000 a year is now in effect, and the next goal will be a 100,000-technicians-a-year rate of training. The Air Corps now is training technicians at three Army Schools and 15 civilian schools. Two more Army schools are being established and two existing schools are being expanded to step up the 100,000-technician goal.

## Twenty Candles Blaze On Detachment's Cake

ALEXANDRIA, La.—The 20th anniversary of their founding was celebrated by men of HQ Detachment, 3d Battalion, 126th Infantry, at a party at Camp Livingston last week.

The outfit was recognized federally on June 10, 1920, and is currently commanded by Lt. John C. Woodburn.



## Move Dependents, Goods At Your Own Expense

Transportation of dependents and the shipment of household goods of Army personnel to overseas stations by Army transport or otherwise at government expense is prohibited in orders issued last week by the War Department.

The prohibition will be effective until further notice. However, the restriction does not apply in cases where the dependents or household goods have prior to receipt of the new regulation left former stations under orders transferring military personnel to an overseas station.

Also included in the restriction is the shipment of all privately-owned automobiles at government expense. Existing rules provide that dependents of military personnel ordered to Panama, Puerto Rico, and the U. S. bases in foreign territory may not

proceed to the station without the approval in each case of the command general of the overseas department concerned.

Orders also had been issued previously that dependents of officers and enlisted men ordered to the Philippine Department must remain in the Continental United States.

## Infantry Company Subscribes 100 Pct. for Defense Stamps

CAMP BOWIE, Texas — Camp Bowie soldiers have shown their willingness to help the government in its campaign to finance its gigantic defense effort.

Company C of the 141st Infantry, 36th Division, started the movement by taking time off between maneuvers last week to sign up 100 per cent for the purchase of Defense Savings Stamps. The subscription of the officers and men were made on a voluntary basis and every man showed enthusiasm for buying as many stamps as was practicable.

The man responsible for the company's participation in the nationwide drive was Capt. Thomas McClure Williams, company commander. Although ill in the Camp Hospital, Captain Williams felt that he should be doing something to help the campaign for funds. He presented his plan to the personnel of the company and the response was immediate. Under the direction of First Sergeant Elihu L. Venable, every man was given the opportunity to purchase stamps without having to leave the camp area. Nearly 200 stamp books were brought to the company for distribution with the assistance of the postal authorities.

Officers of Company C believe their organization is the first in the nation to make a 100 per cent showing on the purchase of these defense stamps.

In this achievement non-commissioned officers went to considerable trouble. One private made his subscription just before he went under the ether for an appendectomy at a Brownwood hospital.

## Gymnasium

(Continued from Page 1)

inson, Ark.

**Eighth Corps Area**  
Camp Berkeley, Tex.; Camp Bowie, Tex.; Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

**Ninth Corps Area**  
Camp San Luis Obispo, Calif.

When the Army expansion program began last fall there were only a few posts in the country that were equipped with permanent gymnasiums. The plan to build field houses—uniform in design—was formulated by the Morale Branch as part of its recreational program to provide every large Army station with facilities for sports during winter months on inclement weather.

## McNair West For Inspection

GHQ's Lt. Gen. Lesley J. McNair with a party of six other officers left by transport plane for Tennessee's "bloody" battlefield Wednesday. He is scheduled to inspect the Second Army maneuvers at Manchester and that area, Wednesday to Friday.

The party will fly to the Camp Hunter Liggett Reservation of Fort Ord to view the maneuvers of the Fourth Army during June 23-30, after which they will return to Washington.

Other officers on the inspection trip, all General Staff Corps men, are Lt. Col. Richard Moran and M. W. Clark; Majors J. E. Raymond, T. E. Lewis, Wm. D. Old, J. G. Christensen and H. McD. Monroe.



## New Gadgets Tested for Caliber Board

CAMP PENDLETON, Va.—Testing of three new experimental devices began last week by the 244th CA for the Coast Artillery Board. Use of the devices in the Old Ninth's service practice this week will help determine their worth.

First of the devices is a sponge of cellulose material for swabbing the 155-mm mobile gun between shots. The sponge now in use is made of cloth. The cellulose sponge, on an aluminum alloy frame is said to be more absorbent and durable than the present one.

A seacoast target designed for visibility is the second device to be tested. Rectangular in shape as compared with the present pyramidal one, it will have the same red cloth covering with openings for wind. The advantages are supposed to be worthwhileness and ruggedness.

Last of the devices is a new set of emergency fire control equipment, designed especially for 155-mm mobile guns. This range finding set will be tested under the direction of Capt. Walter A. Shaw, commanding officer of Battery B. Its practicality for emergency use is represented as the advantage of this equipment.

If the devices are proved by this testing to possess the advantageous characteristics ascribed to them, they may become standard CA equipment, according to Maj. J. C. Mazzei, the board's plans and training officer.

## Colonel Lowe Reserve Head

Col. Frank E. Lowe, FA, has assumed his new duties as Executive for Reserve Affairs in the Office of the Chief of Staff. Colonel Lowe has been on duty in this office for the past year, and since the recent departure of Brig. Gen. John H. Hester, has been Acting Executive.

Colonel Lowe is one of the best known Reserve officers, having served as national president of the Reserve Officers Assn. from 1934 to 1936. He is a graduate of the Worcester (Mass.) Polytechnic Institute. He entered the military service during the World War, enrolling in the First Officers' Training Camp at Leon Springs, Tex.

Commissioned a captain of Field Artillery in 1918, he went to France, serving with the III Army Corps and participating in the Meuse-Artois offensive.

## Soldier's Medals To Four Men

Four men were awarded the Soldier's Medal last week for heroism displayed in saving life and government property.

Sgt. Frank E. Pullium of Co. D, 11th Engineers, at Fort Clayton, C. Z., rescued a comrade from drowning in the Pacific Ocean.

At the risk of his own life, Sgt. Samuel M. Baker of HQ Detachment, 1st Bn., Fort Huachuca, Ariz., brought a dangerous oil fire under control at that post and saved much valuable property.

Pfc. Harry J. Early, 7th Air Base Sqdn., and Pvt. Llewellyn C. Alter, 27th Air Base Sqdn., both of Langley Field, Va., failed in an attempt to rescue an officer who crashed his plane in a river near the base. Their attempt to do so, however, was characterized as heroic, according to the citation.

## Gen. C. H. Wash Transferred

FT. GEORGE WRIGHT, Wash.—Brig. Gen. Carlyle H. Wash has been transferred from this station to duty at Ft. Lawton, Wash.

# Army Perfects New Mobile X-Ray Unit

A new mobile X-ray unit that can be packed or unpacked in 15 minutes and produce radiographs for study in about half an hour is being delivered to Army hospitals.

Developed at the Army Medical Center in Washington after a two-year study, the unit is designed to provide field doctors with complete fluoroscopic and X-ray facilities. At the same time it is so compact and detachable that it permits hasty removal in time of danger.

Maj. Alfred A. de Lorimier, director of the department of Roentgenology at the Army Medical School, who supervised the development of the unit, said a three-fold aim governed the research. As a result, he said,

each component of the nine-part units weighs less than 200 pounds, each performs at least two functions and, as a combination, can be used efficiently under peace as well as war conditions.

With the fluoroscopic equipment,

an examining doctor in a field tent can locate exactly any foreign bodies in a wounded soldier about one minute after the patient is placed under the machine. It requires no more than an hour to develop and dry the largest X-ray film.

Far less cumbersome and much safer to handle than the equipment used in field stations during the World War, the new mobile unit is the first to be designed especially for Army use since 1918.

Because it is adaptable for use in permanent hospitals as well as in temporary field tents, the unit has been authorized for every type of Army medical station. Quantity delivery of some of the most recently designed parts has just been started.

**Easy to Set Up**  
All of the various sections of the unit come packed in special trunks, each of which can be carried by two men. Among the equipment is a black tent, as easy to set up within a room as in a field, serving either as a fluoroscope compartment or as a dark room for processing film.

Other items are a gasoline-operated generator, and a refrigerator-heater combination that keeps the water in the developing tank at a constant temperature between 60 and 70 degrees.

One of the features of the equipment is an air-cooled fluoroscopic tube that permits its constant use 24

hours a day. The old-type tube could be used only for ten-minute periods and then had to be turned off for cooling.

The equipment is shock-proof, and its fluoroscopic screen can be adjusted handily to examine patients in horizontal and standing positions as well as sitting. It is also possible to use the equipment for simple X-ray treatment.

## Tin Derby is Aid To One's Follicles

CAMP ROBINSON, Ark.—In an unsolicited testimonial, Lt. Kenneth E. Postlethwaite, 137th Infantry, declared that wearing a regulation Army steel helmet was causing hair to sprout on his bald head.

"Two months ago I was as bald as an eggplant," the 28-year-old former newspaperman said. "Today I am the proud possessor of what promises to be the start of Samson's locks. My steel helmet did it."

Other bald soldiers also reported the appearance of new hair.

"Scientifically speaking," the lieutenant said, "the bouncing of the helmet on my dome must have circulated the blood in my follicles."

Proudly he passed his fingers through a crop of inch-long fuzz. "Good old follicles," he said.

## Jacob's Ladder Lying Down



A HORIZONTAL Jacob's ladder, familiar to Navy men, was the solution of a problem facing the 7th Engineers while on maneuvers at Fort Custer, Mich. Foot troops had to cross a stream and the only material available was some ordinary floor boards. Results above.

—Signal Corps Photo

## Army Rings School Bell For Cops and Fireman

NEW YORK—Municipal firemen and police officers of all cities within the Second Corps Area, which includes N. Y., N. J., and Delaware, will be offered a two-week course in instruction in defense against chemical warfare at the Army's Chemical Warfare School, Edgewood Arsenal, Md., under a plan announced this week at the HQ of Maj. Gen. Irving J. Phillipson, Commander of the Second Corps Area.

The civilians will attend classes with Regular Army personnel and receive instruction in gas defense, the handling of incendiaries, protection against high explosive bombs, and training methods for the defense against all chemical warfare agents.

The first of the courses will start soon and the quota of police and firemen to be selected from this Corps Area will be announced at an early date.

Army officials emphasized that the civilian applicants will be limited to bona fide male members of the City Police and Fire Departments within the three states mentioned. All must be citizens of the United States and of certified excellent character.

Applications for attendance must be made in letter form and forwarded through the local mayor or city manager to General Phillipson's office.

In addition, each application must be accompanied by a letter signed by the mayor or city manager and containing approval of application; statement that the applicant is a bona fide member of the Police De-

partment or the Fire Department, and a statement attesting to the excellent character of the applicant.

Under the Army's plan, the civilian students will be required to pay all personal expenses while attending the school. Messing will cost approximately \$1.50 per day at Edgewood Arsenal, while room service will be about \$1.00 per week.

## Wolters Getting USO Funds for Rec Center

CAMP WOLTERS, Texas—A recreation center for Camp Wolters' trainees will be erected in nearby Mineral Wells with funds made available by the USO and on land donated by the city.

Plans call for a center costing between \$30,000 and \$50,000 to be constructed within the next six months, work to be started about July 1.

Pending completion of the building, Mineral Wells merchants have made space available in a downtown building for a temporary center. It will open June 14.

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# CONFIDENTIAL

By D. M.

## 'For I Looked Into the Future Far as Human Eye Could See—'

Prophets are people who take a swift look at the past and pick up threads of action which make little trails through masses of events. The more skilled are those who have associative minds coupled with high qualities of perception. To the latter, the trail is simply a little clearer and broader because they see more significant trail markers and more of them. Finally, prophets are called good when they maintain a batting average as high as one out of three or about .333, in the language of baseball.

Feeling this week in a prophesying mood and knowing that there is no great penalty on guessing wrong, I predict that there will be announced in the next few months a separation of the Parachutists from the Infantry and constitution of the Air Infantry as a force comparable to the Armored Force in relation to GHQ, although not in numbers.

Scheduled to have four battalions by September, the Parachute Group, as it is now called, will likely have its complement of trained jumpers before that time. As soon as possible, it no doubt will divide and multiply, as did the Armored Force.

The probable outcome of this splurge in the insubstantial world of tomorrow on my part will depend somewhat on a rangy, rawboned

... Benning's Chutists Are the Nucleus of a Vast Parachute Force ...

officer named Lee, Lt. Col. W. C. ("Bill") Lee, and somewhat on his hard-bitten staff of chutist officers. Lee commands the group now, but he is the kind of commander who uses all the brains available in his staff.

Some may say that the outcome of the prophecy also depends on the success of the Nazi use of parachutes, but I doubt that. They were the first to use that type of service successfully in a war, but America will learn the Nazi methods only to prove their own, and while I am predicting I might say that we shall go far on beyond them to develop distinctive uses of our own.

The Parachutist staff know that they have a very promising experiment and they believe in its success. Therefore, their careers depend to a great extent on their making this once hypothesis, now a theory, take the final step and become a fact. They know that if their theory is correct, it will be the making of them all just as the successful development of the Armored Force has largely been the making of Maj. Gen. Adna Chaffee and his associates.

I believe they will succeed, because I believe our far-flung hemisphere defense will require a highly-developed, large group of flying infantry. Therefore, I predict that in becoming an accomplished fact, the Parachutist Force will "make" all the able men associated with it. If world events force us to continue our warlike preparations, most of the young enlisted chutists who have the educational background will be officers one of these fine days, the pioneering officers will be generals.

### Enlisted Men Flyers

Since I have been bombarded somewhat with letters about the new Act of Congress (Continued on Page 6)

## ARMY PRESS

### Anniversary

This month marks the first anniversary of the Panama Coast Artillery News, edited by Master Sergeant Clay Doster, who, it will be remembered, received Kudos from the magazine Time for his achievements in the field of rough-and-ready Army newswriting.

Never has Army news been written as Doster and his self-styled screwball staff write it and publish it. Examples: June 7 issue, front page, "We Ain't Hung Yet" stuck in all by itself, together with a full-page drawing of Roosevelt.

El Toro Ferdaliza (Editor Doster) says of his paper: "Either the damn thing is good or our readers are crazy too."

Motto: "Blessed Be He Who Bloweth His Own Horn for His'n Shall Be Blown."

Advice: "Any damn 8-ball can get a dose of malaria."

Call letters of the new radio station: PCAN. Editorial policy: "When in doubt, insult everybody."

The "slap-happy" publication is staffed with enlisted men. They are: Pfc. Ted (El Chico) Stanmore, Sgt. Wayne (El Ocho Ballo) Woods, Pfc. Buford (El Mono Hotauro) Carter (He draws curvaceous thinly-clad ladies and popeyed soldiers, out-esquiring Esquire), Pfc. Al (El Maestro) Haring, Corp. Chas. (Short-timer) Bloeser and his gang (on production), Pfc. Don (El Caballero) Hansen (Ridin' the Mineograph).

Two officers are associated: "More or Less Supervisor—Capt. F. B. Reybold, CAC"; "Supported by Staff Psychiatrist—Capt. Tom F. Wayne, MC."

Anyone with half an eye or half a knowledge of soldiers knows that this is the sort of stuff that enlisted men eat up. Proof of the pudding lies in the fact that the paper has nearly 6,000 paid subscribers. In the National Press Club at Washington it is the most-talked-of Army unit publication. Newsmen appreciate its splendid adaptation to its audience-demand, its genuinely entertaining qualities, its bold irreverence for stuffiness.

Army Times salutes the Panama Coast Artillery News and through it as a symbol the more than 150 Army unit newspapers which are now published. The PCA News conceals under its hilarious surface the solidest of the soldier qualities. It is a tremendous bulwark of what El Toro would scorn to call esprit de corps. This is a job which all the Army unit newspapers are doing.

Let each continue in its present independence, saying over and over to its readers, directly or indirectly, "It's up to you to be the best damned soldier in the best damned unit of the best damned outfit in the best Army in the world."

By gosh! Maybe you are, at that.



BUNDLE FOR BERLIN —Talburt in Washington

## ARMY TIMES

National Weekly Newspaper for the United States Army

Owned and published every Saturday by Army Times Publishing Company, Daily News Bldg., Washington, D. C. All communications should be addressed here.

EDITORS: Don Mace, Melvin Ryder, Ray Hoyt

Vol. 1, No. 45 Five Cents per Copy; Two Dollars per Year. Multiple Subscription Rates on Request. June 21, 1941

Entered as second-class matter, Oct. 12, 1940, Washington, D. C., under Act of Mar. 3, 1879.

### Signs of War

Close observers, as far back as 1933 at least, could have read (many of them did read) the signs of approaching clash between American and Axis interests. At that time, of course, the Axis was merely a hub, Germany. The first signs of war on a world scale were beginning to appear in Germany's determination to rearm, to rearm aggressively.

In the last few weeks, the progress toward collision has reached the rapid acceleration stage. So well has public opinion paced the progress of events that two events of tremendous significance set the jaws of American citizens a bit more firmly but caused little excitement.

First, the President "froze" Axis assets in this country. This was a drastic step, but a logical one. As methodically as Germany has conquered the free peoples of Europe, the President has marked each German victory by freezing the assets of the prostrate country. Germany, as able as any to read the future from the past, has expected the latest American economic move and prior to the offer had moved all her assets out of the country, "everything which was not nailed down."

Nevertheless, the blow struck hard and the Secretary of State waits to see what direction reprisals will take.

A German submarine sank the American ship, Robin Moor. America protested that the Germans placed the passengers in danger of their lives and therefore broke one more international agreement.

This week, Under Secretary of State Sumner Welles wrote a note to the first Secretary of the German Embassy "requesting" Germany to withdraw all German nationals connected with the New York office of German Library of Information, "tourist" agencies and Trans-Ocean News Service. He further requested the withdrawal of all consular agencies maintained by the Nazis. In sharp (for diplomacy) language, he intimated the Germans were maintaining openly a sabotage-espionage organization in this country.

A followup may be a request for the closing of Germany's Embassy in Washington and recall of the U. S. staff in Berlin. This would mark final breaking off of formal relations with Germany and might be followed by shooting either in a declared or an undeclared war.

Some have said that shooting has already

### We Quote:

#### "Congratulations, Colleagues"

"Editorial commendation is extended to two service newspapers. In the mimeographed, non-professional field, we have THE CROSSED SABERS, published weekly by the 2nd Squadron, 11th Cavalry, stationed at Campo (on the Border), California. It definitely reflects initiative, genuinity, and high morale.

"In the professional field, ARMY TIMES, 'National Weekly Newspaper for the United States Army,' published in Washington, D. C., unquestionably 'tops'—and without doubt is destined to become, in this emergency, what THE STARS AND STRIPES was to the Army in World War I.

"The CAVALRY JOURNAL salutes the editors of THE CROSSED SABERS and ARMY TIMES!"

—Cavalry Journal, June, 1941, Los Angeles

begun, citing the Robin Moor case, but this is not true technically. We have yet other stars to take.

However, the possibility of our entering war actively, technically and in terms of bets, has immeasurably increased.

This at once lends justification to the present maneuvers and vital significance to what he reads in the daily papers, treatises, present field exercises as if we were already in the war and alert to the imminent danger of attack. If by some miracle we escape involvement, we shall then have lost nothing but the ounce of additional effort.

# 'Sound Leadership Wins Loyalty from Soldiers'

CAMP ROBINSON, Ark.—To enable his officers to understand how to enforce strict discipline through sound leadership and loyalty, Maj. Gen. R. E. Truman, commanding the 35th Division, applied a statement of General Robert E. Lee.

"The process of being broken to discipline is undoubtedly galling to the instincts of free men and it is beyond question that among a multitude of superiors some will be found who are neither just nor considerate.

"Both men and officers—for discipline presses as hard on officers as on the men—must obey no matter at what cost to their feelings, and obedience to orders, instant and unhesitating, is not only the life-blood of the Army but the security of the nation."

Officers of the 60th FA and the 69th and 70th Infantry Brigades, heard their commanding general on two separate occasions.

"Give him the hardest work you can find, work you hate to ask a soldier to do," he said. "But at the same time let him know that you

company in such a way that the men who commit petty offenses are the rare exception and not the rule."

Urging unit commanders to avoid court-martial as a punishment for petty offenses, General Truman pointed out that restriction of privileges is a poor method of punishment for breaches of discipline.

### Corrective, Not Revenge

"Give him the hardest work you can find, work you hate to ask a soldier to do," he said. "But at the same time let him know that you

still believe that after he has been punished he is entitled to the same privileges as are other soldiers. Let him know you still have confidence in him."

For soldiers who co-operate and carry out the hard work required of them, ordinary privileges, such as week-end and mid-week passes "should be most freely granted to as many men as possible," the general said.

"Grant extraordinary privileges where possible. Give the men as much freedom as possible. Remember, he who governs least, governs best," he added.

He told officers to instill a willingness to obey and a real desire to anticipate the commanders' wishes through self-discipline, rather than more direct methods.

"Soldiers should be worked hard and should want to be the best sol-

diers in the Army," General Truman said. "That evidences discipline."

### Give Non-Coms Responsibility

To gain the confidence of the men, he told them, supervise constantly while gradually delegating important duties to non-commissioned officers. Some duties, however, he cautioned them to perform personally.

"Some officer should personally inspect and taste the food at every meal. He should fit every pair of shoes issued. He should personally administer company punishment. He should personally hand his men their week-end passes," said General Truman.

Loyalty to the division, the regiment, the company and the platoon is highly essential to confidence of soldiers in their officers, he said.

"A fine love of home and country will carry men through places where technical training and enforced dis-

cipline fail," the General said. "First there must be that confidence of men in the officer, of officers in their men. These are the foundation stones of loyalty."

Learn by Teaching He said that in training the men the officers had come a long way in training themselves, that new phase of training—team discipline imperative.

Quoting General Lee, General Truman cautioned, "Men must be bituated to obey or they cannot be controlled in battle, and the slightest interference with the habit of obedience is fraught, therefore, with the very greatest danger to the efficiency of the Army."

"We are striving toward the goal of smooth functioning teamwork," he concluded. "It is the ultimate means success in battle."



## How to Distract the Enemy's Attention



A NEW USE for the Jeep was found when Lt. Leonard Wellendorf and Cpl. Jerry Shipman, both of Fort Ord, Calif., drove one to the Republic Pictures lot to publicize the post's all-soldier show, "The Wizard of Ord." Vera Hrubá and her "Ice-Capade" skaters piled on and made it look decorative—which is no easy thing to do. That's Vera on the extreme left. Megan Taylor, Olympic champ skater, is on the lieutenant's left.

## Continuing Story:

## Pvt. Bey WILL Wear That Monkey Cap

FORT DIX, N. J.—Eddie Stephens Bey, Mohammedan from Camden, submitted to a military haircut and shave this week on the advice of Sheikh Frazier Bey, head of the Moorish American Temple in Camden. Furthermore, Eddie Bey has agreed to discard his fez and don necktie and proper military headgear.

Consequently, his release from the Fort Dix guardhouse seemed a possibility.

Trainee Bey was locked up last week because of refusal to obey orders from a superior officer to cut

his hair, shave his beard and put on a hat and necktie. Captain Samuel A. Decker, Post Adjutant, meanwhile, called on Sheikh Frazier Bey to determine whether the trainee is a bona fide Mohammedan. The Sheikh also gave the trainee special dispensation permitting him to conform to Army regulations.

Whether the charges against Eddie Stephens Bey will be dropped, now that he has decided to obey orders, awaits a decision from Col. C. M. Dowell, Fort Dix commanding officer.

## 44th Sends Hand-Picked Outfit For Plattsburg Demonstration

FT. DIX, N. J.—A composite company of hand-picked soldiers drawn from the four infantry regiments of the 44th Division, left by truck Sunday for Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., where they will demonstrate military training technique for a period of three weeks.

Commanded by Capt. George F. Titus, the soldiers, numbering almost 200, took full field equipment with them, including foot lockers. This is the first time since the 44th Division was mobilized that any of its soldiers have taken their foot lockers out of camp.

In addition to Captain Titus, the 71st Infantry is also sending Lt. John Burke, who will command a skeletonized communications platoon.

The 113th and 114th Infantry will send a composite rifle platoon and a

composite heavy weapons platoon. The latter will include a section of .50-caliber machine-guns, 81-mm mortars and .37-mm anti-tank guns. Lt. A. T. Donaldson will command the unit. Lt. William R. Jost has been designated platoon commander of the 114th Infantry outfit, with Lt. William M. Coeyman serving as supply and administrative officer.

The 174th Infantry will be represented by a composite weapons platoon under the command of Lt. Herbert N. Holsten.

Since the "organic" vehicles of the regiments were not sufficient to accommodate all the soldiers, the 119th QM Regiment supplied a command car, nine two and a half ton trucks with trailers and a maintenance truck for the journey. The officer in charge, who also served as convoy commander, was Lt. A. Phillip Brendel.

## Official Song For Randolph

RANDOLPH FIELD, Tex.—A military march composed by Maj. William J. Clinch, adjutant of the Gulf Coast Air Corps Training Center, has been officially adopted as the marching song for the Flying Cadet Regiment here.

The song, "Spirit of the Air Corps," was first presented publicly in a nationwide radio broadcast from the field, and has been sung since then by male choral groups on Randolph broadcasts.

Major Clinch directed a dance orchestra at the University of Nevada, from which he graduated in 1926. He has composed a number of other songs.

"Spirit of the Air Corps" will be published by Broadcast Music Incorporated within a few weeks, with special Randolph Field pictures to be printed on the cover of the sheet music, Major Clinch said.

## Army Compiling Seven War Dictionaries

A group of scholars, poets and literateurs is now waging battle so that the American Army will know more about its friends and enemies than any other army in the world.

It's a battle of words—technical words, military terms and even slang used by soldiers speaking in seven tongues. Tens of thousands of such words are being translated and compiled for a series of military technical dictionaries, the first of its kind ever to be published.

Under the supervision of the Military Intelligence Division of the War Department, the dictionary project was organized about a year and a half ago in New York City. Its first publication, a preliminary volume of the Spanish-English edition, has just come off the press and a similar Portuguese-English edition is expected before the end of June.

Other languages from which translations will be made are German, French, Italian and Russian. The German edition will be completed this summer and the other three will be printed before this time next year.

Possible uses of the handbooks for

intelligence and combat officers are practically unlimited. They will be valuable in deciphering documents and interrogating prisoners. They will facilitate communication with inhabitants of occupied territory.

## New Weapons Uncatalogued

Of primary importance, too, will be the aid in learning the different parts of foreign weapons, mechanized equipment and machinery.

Dictionaries of this kind now available have been out-dated by the mass of modern equipment that has been introduced in warfare since the beginning of hostilities abroad.

It was about two years ago that the War Department realized the need for handbooks that would keep our Army and services up to date on foreign developments in strategy tactics, techniques and materials.

The assignment was given to MI and through cooperation with the WPA, a dictionary project was organized in New York. Col. Charles A. Willoughby, who had been librarian of the Command and General Staff School at Ft. Leavenworth, and of the Infantry School at Ft. Benning, Ga., and was an accomplished linguist, was put in command.

With an officer personnel of five for technical supervision, the project included about 75 WPA employees and several volunteer workers. One of the civilians in the latter group for the last year has been Leonard Bacon, author, and winner of the 1941 Pulitzer prize for poetry.

Colonel Willoughby turned the project over to Maj. Arthur Vollmer (retired) after four months and the

latter has continued as director.

## They Sweat and Swear

In describing his colleagues as they work Mr. Bacon said:

"They sweat and they swear, they make horrible errors which they discover with anguish, and they strike strokes of genius, which, they know, like Kipling's engineer, no one will ever notice."

The work, according to the Pulitzer prize poet, is a "curious combination of minute drudgery and genuine intellectual excitement."

More than 3000 foreign dictionaries and books are being used in the extensive reference work. Besides the regular staff on the project help has been given by the New York Public

Library, by publishers of several dictionaries, by Columbia, Yale, Harvard and other universities.

After the preliminary copies have been printed it is planned to publish a complete edition of each dictionary. The latter will be illustrated with pictures and diagrams of many pieces of military equipment used by foreign armies.

Lt. Col. Ralph C. Smith, executive officer, G-2, in Washington, is supervisor of the entire project. According to Colonel Smith, when the editions become available, they may be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, and any correspondence should be addressed to that office.

## Army Orders

(Continued from Page 1)

Second Lt. Charles R. from Patterson Field to Ogden, Utah.  
Capt. Col. Francis M. from West Palm Beach, Fla., to McDill Field, Fla.

Second Lt. Russell E. from Bolling Field to Albany, Ga.  
First Lt. Albert from Panama Canal Department to Phoenix, Ariz.

First Lt. John K. from Panama Canal Department to Seima, Ala.  
Second Lt. John H. from Panama Canal Department to Dayton, Ohio.

Lt. Col. Leo F. from Lowry Field, Colo., to Biloxi.  
Maj. William F. from Chanute Field, Ill., to Biloxi.

Maj. Donald B. from Lowry Field to Biloxi.  
Maj. Robert K. from Lowry Field to Biloxi.

Capt. Wiley D. from Lowry Field to Biloxi.  
Capt. Harold L. from Chanute Field to Biloxi.

Lt. Col. Lewis A. from Chanute Field to Wichita Falls, Tex.  
Lt. Col. John R. from Chanute Field to Wichita Falls.

Maj. Jack, from Chanute Field to Wichita Falls.  
Maj. James F. from Scott Field to Wichita Falls.

Capt. Elvin S. Jr. from Chanute Field to Wichita Falls.  
Capt. Joseph A. from Chanute Field to Wichita Falls.

Capt. Joseph B. from Chanute Field to Wichita Falls.  
Capt. Glenn C. from Chanute Field to Wichita Falls.

Lt. Col. Arthur W. Jr. from Chanute Field to Biloxi.  
Maj. John C. from Orlando, Fla., to West Palm Beach, Fla.

Maj. John H. from Orlando to Savannah, Ga.  
Maj. Lillburn D. from Orlando to Savannah.

Maj. Flint, Jr. from Orlando to Jackson, Miss.  
Maj. Davis D. from Orlando to Jackson, Miss.

Maj. John W. from Fort Douglas, Utah, to Fresno, Calif.  
Maj. Charles B. from March Field, Calif., to Washington.

Second Lt. Edward J. Jr. from Chanute Field, La., to Puerto Rican Department.

Lt. Second Lt. Worley H. from Barksdale Field to Puerto Rican Department.  
Maj. Second Lt. John F. from Barksdale Field to Puerto Rican Department.  
Thomas, Second Lt. George E. from Barksdale Field to Puerto Rican Department.  
Kluver, First Lt. Arnold F. A. from Savannah to Cambridge, Mass.  
Hopwood, Capt. Lloyd P. from Hemet, Calif., to Moffet Field, Calif.  
Emrick, First Lt. Paul S. from Hawaiian Department to Ellington Field, Tex.  
Smith, First Lt. Pinkham, from Hawaiian Department to Barksdale Field, La.  
Simpson, Second Lt. John G. from Hawaiian Department to Barksdale Field.  
Frost, First Lt. Joseph H. from Moffet Field to Bakersfield, Calif.  
Lanford, Second Lt. Spears R. from Selridge Field, Mich., to Langley Field.  
Pryor, Second Lt. Roger C. from Gunter Field, Ala., to Puerto Rican Department.  
The following second lieutenants are relieved from duty at Maxwell Field, Ala., and are ordered to Puerto Rican Department:  
Arbegas, John H. Giltner, Joe H. Jr., Atkinson, Robert E. Lubner, Marvin Blanchard, R. F., Mallory, C. R. Jr., Brundage, Roger P. Mortenson, Leroy A.

(Continued on Page 14)

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# Nobody Hurt in Bomber Crash at Chanute

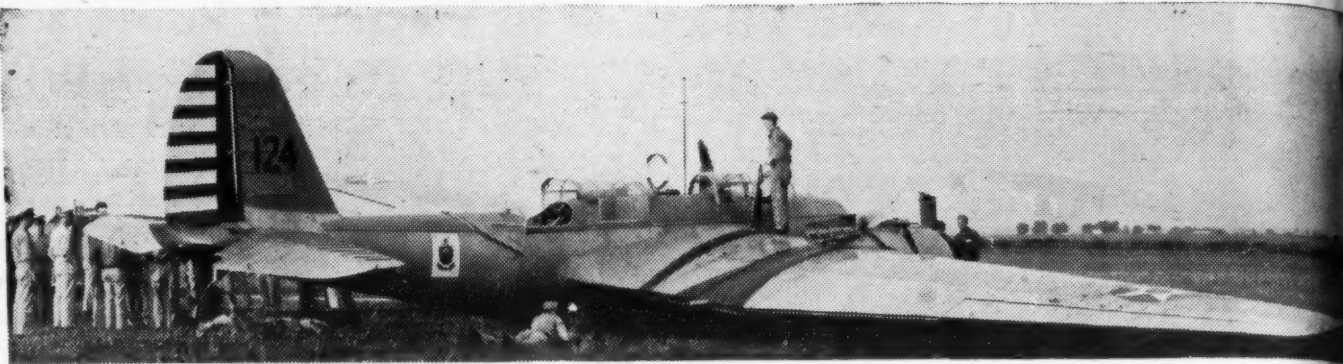
By S/Sgt. A. J. SINDT

CHANUTE FIELD, Ill.—Thousands of Chanute Field soldiers witnessed an unscheduled thrill here when Lt. E. L. Chrisman of Lowry Field, Colo., made a dramatic crash landing on the Eastern edge of the flying field.

Lieutenant Chrisman had taken off from Chanute Field shortly after 4 p.m. with Wright Field, Ohio, as his destination, from where he would take off for Lowry Field as part of a routine navigation flight. After take-off here it was evident that the long arm which supports the right wheel when in the down position had snapped off at the wing connection.

Word of Lieutenant Chrisman's predicament soon got around the field via the "grapevine" and soldiers began pouring from the barracks to positions along the edge of the flying field. Nothing like this had happened at Chanute Field since early '39 when a Chanute Field officer was forced to "crash" a BT-29, due to failure of the retractable landing gear to function properly.

The B-10-B circled the field for almost two and one-half hours to exhaust most of the fuel supply. Dur-



ing this time the belly tank was dropped at one edge of the field, turning into a veritable gusher as gasoline sprayed 20 feet into the air when the tank struck the earth. It dug a hole several feet in diameter and about five feet deep.

Meanwhile, Col. R. E. O'Neill, commanding officer of Chanute, took charge of the emergency operations and instructed the passengers, two non-coms and a warrant officer, to jump if they wanted to. They de-

cided to stay with the plane and painstakingly barricaded themselves inside the ship for whatever might happen.

## Jackets to Cushion Fall

Parachutes were used as cushions wherever they believed they might be thrown by the force of the impact and as further protection, the passengers wrapped themselves in the heavy fur-lined flying jackets they were wearing.

Crash trucks, two fire trucks, and several ambulances were on the

scene. Two of the post firemen were equipped with asbestos suits and armed with heavy tin-snips, axes and other paraphernalia just in case the ship caught fire.

As the plane approached the field for a landing, the soldiers were silent, calm and tensed. The plane landed on the good wheel and rolled for some distance, until the wheel buckled and the plane ground-looped in about a 90-degree turn.

As the pilot climbed from the ship, unscathed, thousands of throats

swelled in unison. That cheer heard even in Rantoul, about a mile away.

The pilot wore the largest smile we have ever seen. One of the sergeants climbed from the rear cockpit, his only worry whether or not his bundle in the nose of the plane had been damaged. The sergeant had purchased some clothing at P-X, because, he said, prices here are a little more reasonable than at Lowry. He hoped the stuff wasn't damaged. It wasn't.

## Rush Work at Sheppard Field; Ready for Students Aug. 1

By PVT. JACK BALLANTINE

WICHITA FALLS, Texas—Selected as the site for a new \$18,000,000 training center for Army Air Corps grounds crews, this north Texas city of 57,000 population is giving all-out assistance to government officials supervising construction of a huge airplane mechanics school at nearby Sheppard Field.



With a view toward having 26,000 men at the new training site by Sept. 30, the War Department has instructed Army engineers under Maj. Roland C. Brown to have the mechanics school built in 75 days, less than half the time originally allotted for the project.

Curtailed of the time specified for completion of the work, Major Brown said, is the result of a request from the Air Corps for speed in construction so that at least 6000 men may be assigned to the field Aug. 1; 4000 more on Aug. 15; 5000 on Aug. 30; 5000 on Sept. 15; and 6000 on Sept. 30, bringing the total to 26,000 men.

New classes of about 900 students each in the intensive six-months airplane mechanics course are expected to start every two weeks after the school is opened.

## Building 3-Mile Highway

Contracts for construction of utilities, roads and some buildings have already been awarded with work to be in full swing by June 20.

Engineers of the Texas highway department are now working on an

access road three miles in length which will connect the field with Wichita Falls. To be built at a cost of \$180,000, the road will be 22 feet wide and capable of carrying a 9000-pound wheel load.

Four paved runways are scheduled to be built on the field. Final grades on leveling the field have been completed.

Still to be awarded are contracts for construction of 10 hangars and several other buildings of a permanent type.

Named in honor of the late Senator Morris Sheppard of Texas, the Wichita Falls field will be the home of one of two new Air Corps technical schools. Another school the same size will be located at Bilo. Miss.

The staff which will assist Colonel Black in commanding Sheppard Field will include Lt. Col. L. A. Dayton, Maj. Jack Greer, Capt. Frank Henley and Capt. Joseph Miller.

While the first large complement of men is not expected to arrive until Aug. 1, a few hundred experienced

men will be transferred here before that date to provide a nucleus for new organizations.

By next fall the field is slated to have a complement of 400 officers, 26,000 enlisted men, 35 physicians and surgeons, 15 dentists, 70 nurses, and 12 chaplains.

## May Be USO Center

Coming to the rescue of Wichita Falls officials who found themselves with an acute housing shortage on hand, the Federal Housing Administration agreed to build 400 homes for married officers, non-commissioned officers and civilian employees of the field. Indications are that private interests will provide capital for construction of 100 additional homes for new families which the field will draw to Wichita Falls.

Colonel Black revealed that the government housing unit will be built in one area, yet to be selected, and that each 100-building unit will require approximately 12½ acres of ground. The homes will be of a low-rent class. Quarters for bachelor officers will be constructed at the field.

Six chapels for religious services are scheduled to be built, while group recreational facilities and theaters will also be available at the post.

A recreational committee of Wichita Falls citizens has been formed to arrange a program to appeal to the men when they are off duty. An application is to be made for a recreation center in Wichita Falls to be built by the government and operated by the USO.

Lt. Col. Claude Cummings, flight surgeon attached to General Lin-



"Any chance of me filling one of these vacancies?"

## Insignia Prescribed For Officer Candidates

A distinctive insignia, consisting of a small cloth disc of the same material and color as that used in Army chevrons, has been authorized for all warrant officers and enlisted men while students at Officer Candidate Schools. On coats the insignia will be worn 4 inches above the lower edge of the right sleeve, while on shirts it will be on the left breast pocket.

coln's staff, explained that adequate hospital facilities will be provided at Fort Sill, Okla., until the Sheppard Field hospital is completed.

## Panama Soldiers See Other Side of Canal

FRANCE FIELD, C. Z.—First of a series of excursions arranged by the France Field morale section for men of the Atlantic side air division was a trip to the Pacific side.

The trip, under the supervision of the France Field Holy Name Society and Chaplains James Cunningham and Joseph Koch, gave many of the men their first opportunity to view the Pacific side.

## Guards, Whose Enlistments Expire, Are Out of the Army

(Continued from Page 4)

authorizing pilot training for enlisted men, perhaps it would be a timesaver to answer a few of them here.

In the first place, it will take a little while to get going with the plan. Administrative machinery requires a certain amount of time.

Next, the men eligible for training as pilots under the Act must be members of the Air Corps. That is the first requirement. To get the training, an Infantryman or a Coast Artilleryman would have to transfer to the Air Corps with the permission of his commander.

For an Air Corps soldier to get the training, he would have to be a three-year enlistee with enough time left in his enlistment to make it worth while for the Army to give him the training. That automatically rules out the Guards and the Selectees, unless they want to resign and enlist for three years in the Regulars.

Finally, there will be a stiff physical and mental test. The latter will not be as stiff as that of flight cadets, since they are candidates for commissions, but it will be still enough to rule out most of the men who have not the equivalent of a high school education. The recommendation of the commanding officers of the smaller units will also have, as usual, a very important bearing on the appointment.

## Perturbed Guardsmen

This week a perturbed Guard wrote to know if he is affected by the possible extension of duty for the Guards. His enlistment expires in September. Other Guards may be wondering about it.

The fact is that Guard enlistments do not, as in the case of the Army and Navy, result

in reserve status. When a Guard enlistment is completed, that is all there is to it. A soldier (Guards included, of course) whose enlistment is nearly expired is not given foreign service unless he agrees that at the expiration of his enlistment he will reenlist.

Furthermore, even at the present time, when there is a full emergency declared, the draft law would require him to register as soon as his enlistment is up, but he would be automatically deferred if he could show at least a year of active service prior to his discharge.

## Selectee Joins Regulars

A number of Selectees wish to join the Regulars. Each week scores of them do so. They do so in order to make themselves eligible for training which is not open to any except three-year enlistees.

To all those who would like to join the Regulars and wonder how to go about it, I suggest they see their company commanders first, and if for some reason that does not work out they can see the nearest recruiting station, where they will find the recruiting officer glad to show them how to write the necessary letter requesting discharge from the Army of the United States in order to enlist in the Regular Army.

It is a good idea to specify the branch of service and the type of training desired. This will be considered by the Army in accepting the enlistment.

The Air Corps is the only branch of service at present which can be specified in advance of enlistment, but requests for other branches of service are always given consideration, the Army policy being directed toward placing

men in accordance with their wishes as well as with their abilities.

There is such a thing as organizational recruiting also which permits the Selectee to resign and rejoin his same outfit as a Regular.

## 90 Church Street Again

At the risk of seeming to be the press agent of the U. S. Army Information Service, Room 1316-D, 90 Church Street, New York City, I feel obliged to recognize another good idea which has been put into effect there.

Last week that organization sent a memo to the public relations officers of camps for which it serves as outlet to the sectional dailies and weeklies. The memo is titled: Proper Method of Forwarding News for Weekly Resume.

In the memo is a very careful step-by-step outline of just what is wanted and how to go about getting the information and preparing it for transmission to headquarters. No stuffy discourse on high school journalism, the memo gives a few clear instructions easily understood and therefore easy to follow.

It will, I think, be welcomed by publicity officers who lack newspaper experience. There are a number of such officers. Even the experienced officers will be glad to get it, since it will save them the trouble of preparing similar instructions for their enlisted assistants.

Perhaps the bureau would send copies of the memo to other areas if they were requested. The memo covers only items for the weekly resume, a service offered in the main to weekly newspapers. Preparation of copy for the big dailies is too complicated a procedure to describe briefly.

## Officer Candidate Schools

There appear to be some units which have not yet received instructions about the appointments to officer candidate schools, although some other units have already selected the enlisted men who are to take the three-months course. This is due to the machine of transmitting instructions through the channels down to the Army units through channels clogged with the correspondence necessary in the Army's colossal effort to organize and train seven times its original number of men.

To those who are champing at the bit waiting for a chance to try for an appointment, delay seems unforgivable. However, it must be remembered that in due time action will be taken, and that action must come before the schools open the first few days of July.

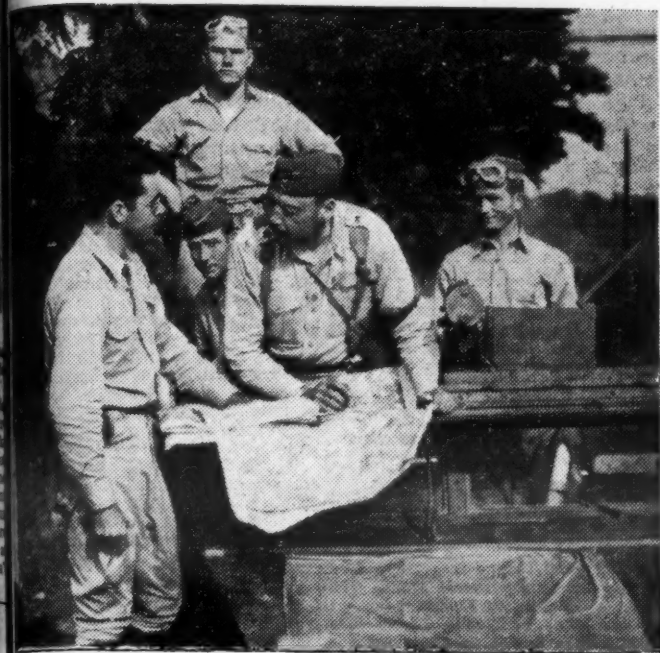
As I have pointed out before, application for appointment to the schools has to be made by letter through channels, and appointment depends to a great extent on the approval of the company commander. The impatient should see their commander often enough about it so that they will be ready when the time comes, but not so often that the commander will determine in his own mind that no pest should be appointed as a candidate for a commission.

It should also be remembered that the classes of candidates will be formed every two weeks after the first schools open. That means there will be other chances if you do not get the first contingent.



## BOWLING GREEN:

## Heavy Blue Forces Beat Reds After Setback



## Using Jeb Stuart Tactics, Southern Troops Slash 44th Division Badly

BOWLING GREEN, Va.—Saved by the bell, the big 44th Division from Fort Dix, N. J., caught its second wind just before maneuvers ended here, and turned on the audacious Red forces to sweep them into a corner of this 70,000-acre reservation.

Truce was ordered as four Blue battalions bore down in twin spearheads on two battalions of the 60th Infantry from Fort Bragg, N. C.

Thus the might of manpower and heavier artillery of the Northerners prevailed against the motorization and consequent mobility of the Southern troops. The entire 44th put about 18,000 men against the South's 4700, made up of elements of the 9th Division, including the entire 60th Infantry, implemented by the 3rd Cavalry from Fort Myer.

**Victory for the Blues**  
The outcome could be considered as a victory for the Blues. But until the very last the fast movements of the motorized units made the lines fluid—as the French high command was wont to say a year ago. A slashing motorized troop movement executed as a sweeping cavalry encirclement by a Red battalion, played havoc for a while with the Blue outposts and put the fear of Mars into the Northern high command whose headquarters appeared threatened until—again—superior Blue manpower and artillery beat the attackers back.

With the order from Maj. Gen. Harry C. Pratt, commander of the Second Army Corps, to cease firing, the Red forces returned to the hot fields of Caroline county.

Surveying the situation, Headquarters General Pratt said he felt well satisfied as to the value of the maneuvers "which showed us where our weakness and our strength." He said the factor of rapid movement of troops by motor vehicles unwary of conditions of simulated war was quite satisfactory although we still

have something to learn."

From Lt. Gen. Lesley J. McNair, GHQ chief of staff, came the assertion that the Caroline acreage acquired by the War Department provides one of the best maneuver grounds he had seen and undoubtedly is so situated that it could be used the year 'round.

General McNair, in whose office was prepared the war problem that unfolded here, concurred with General Pratt that the maneuvers were eminently satisfactory from the standpoint of expected and obtained results.

The Southern forces threw the major battle scare into their powerful enemy when they unleashed their enveloping movement, before being forced to retire in the face of overwhelming odds. They had gone into action by crossing the Rappahannock

at Port Royal, moved north to Fredericksburg, recrossed the river to move down and strike at the rear of the Northern forces.

Knocking out Northern outposts of men and material on the North's right flank, they muddled the picture of obvious Northern victory for several hours until the Blue staff in a hurried huddle moved a battalion to bulwark their three companies engaged.

The flanking battalion, under the command of Maj. R. C. Andrews, was forced to retire at dawn after the action that observers from the general staff at Washington called "Jeb Stuart tactics right to a tee." Northern units then steadily forced the smaller Southern units to give way until the retreating army was fighting with its back "to the wall" in the southeast of the reservation.

## 44th Division May Play Return Engagement in Virginia Area

FORT DIX, N. J.—Possibility that units of the 44th Division will revisit Caroline County, Va., for further war games this summer was expressed by Maj. Gen. Clifford R. Powell, division commander.

"If the division troops are sent there for short periods of training, the schedule will be co-ordinated with that of the 28th and 29th Divisions, sister organizations in the II Army Corps," General Powell said.

"The Bowling Green area," the general pointed out, "has a particular value for training elements of the 44th on difficult terrain. The A. P. Hill Military Reservation in north-eastern Virginia has a poor road net consisting largely of but slightly improved roads. The 44th has been training in New Jersey, which has just about the best military road net system in the world.

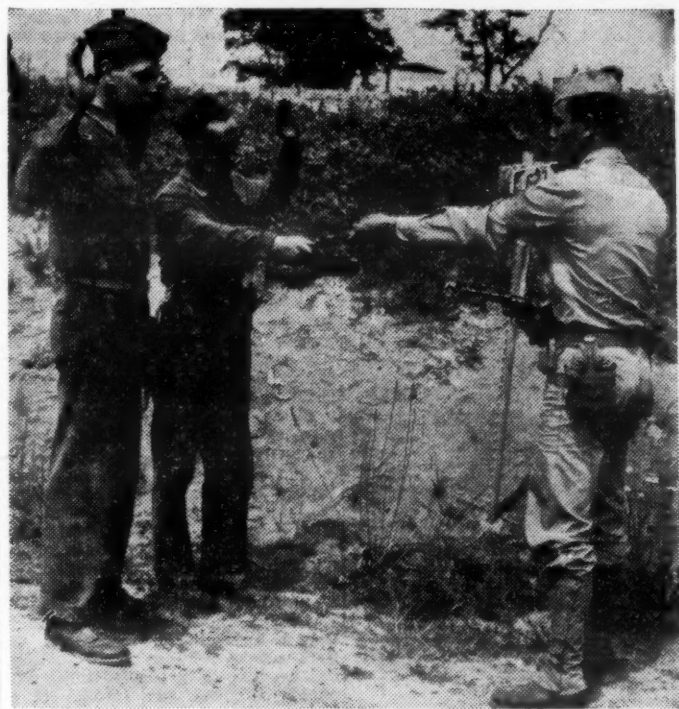
"Our experience in the Bowling Green area last week indicates that considerable maneuvering over rough terrain without adequate roads is necessary to complete the schooling of the division as a unit."

General Powell voiced the possibility that visits to Virginia may be interspersed between sessions on the various firing range at Fort Dix. Schedules of marksmanship training in infantry and artillery weapons have been drawn up, and the Guardsmen and Selectees will begin firing as soon as facilities are available.

## Jerry on the Job And Paul Pry, Spy

CAMP ROBINSON, Ark.—Sgt. Paul C. Miller and Pvt. Jerry Madden of the 137th Infantry are impatient soldiers.

Tired of waiting for the "enemy" to advance in a recent tactical exercise, they crept to the opposing lines. Rolling on their sides to conceal the identifying armbands, they questioned men on the opposing team concerning movements, and then returned to their own force with enough information to delay the attack even longer.



ALL the men in khaki here are members of the 60th Infantry, who made things hot for the 44th Div. at Bowling Green. Sergeant Work (right, above) captured first prisoners.

—Signal Corps Photo

## Red Forces Strike Hard But Blue Line Holds

CAMP LIVINGSTON, La.—Despite determined attacks by stronger Red units, the 32d Division's "thin Blue line" still held in practically its original position between Simpson and Hutton, 50 miles west of this camp, at the close of the Michigan-Wisconsin Division's fourth combat problem which ended last week. Maj. Gen. Irving A. Fish, commanding general

of the 32d Division, directed the operations of his men from his command post three miles southwest of Flatwood. This problem had been the first in which the 32d Division had faced "real" opposing forces.

Commenting on the problem at its close, General Fish said, "This was one of the most interesting problems I have ever seen played." The complicated two-sided maneuver had been prepared and supervised under the direction of Maj. Gen. Edmund L. Daley, commanding general, V. Army Corps.

## HOW YOU DIE:

## Background for Maneuvers

Umpires have definite rules whereby they compute the casualties of a unit during maneuvers. The method is based on fire power. This is, of course, very important in the final decision, for excessive losses can swing the decision against an otherwise brilliantly performing unit.

The umpire stationed with a company assesses the losses. He keeps running record of them throughout the maneuver. These losses do not usually leave the company during the maneuver, unless sent back to medical units for training medical personnel in battle-front first aid and surgery. But these losses are not placed during the whole time of the maneuver.

Here is the method used by umpires in determining losses in an infantry company:

Fire by opposing infantry: 1 to 2 per cent per hour.

Infantry in a concentration of 200 or more from a field artillery unit 200 yards in diameter: 1 per cent per hour.

Infantry in a column passing through a concentration of fire from an artillery battery: 2 per cent per instance.

Infantry in a column attacked by an appropriate number of aircraft flying at low altitude (appropriate number being one aircraft against a company or less; against a battalion, or nine against a regiment): 10 per cent

per attack if made with surprise; 2 per cent per attack if made without surprise.

Infantry deployed or in bivouac attacked by an appropriate number of low-flying aircraft: 3 per cent per attack if made with surprise; 1 per cent per attack if made without surprise.

War experience has shown that casualties of field artillery soldiers are about 10 per cent those of infantry. This is so small a number that it is not even assessed in the maneuvers. Umpires only consider artillery when it comes under fire of other artillery, its position is overrun by tanks, or attacked by other troops, in which case it is put out of action for a period of time corresponding to the strength of the attack.

Aircraft are assessed losses by the umpires by formulae too complicated for consideration here. Sufficient is the fact that these assessments are made on a computation which takes into consideration altitude at which the plane is flying, number of anti-aircraft guns employed against it, calibre of anti-aircraft guns, their range, etc.

## FOR YOU FOLKS BACK HOME

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BLONDE-HERDER

# Ex-Reporter Makes SEP With Picture Article

CAMP ROBINSON, Ark.—Pvt. Horace V. Blaise, whose color-illustrated article on Shaw's Gardens in St. Louis appears in last week's issue of the Saturday Evening Post, used to manage blondes for an East Indian prince—which is nice work if you can get it.

Says Blaise, a 28-year-old Selectee in Company F of the 138th Infantry—"That prince was going in debt with an income of more than \$350,000 a year, which proves that blondes are as expensive as you want to take them."



Private Blaise

The article in the magazine was written last November when Blaise, working on a book of frontier days in St. Louis, became interested in Henry Shaw, who founded the gardens.

"Shaw made a fortune selling scalp knives and ax-heads to Indians," Blaise said. "He used all his money in scholarly pursuits."

Blaise's book on frontier days has been gathering dust in manuscript form since he was inducted into the Army February 20.

The lanky writer once held a job in New York making up cross word puzzles.

"A two-day bivouac complete with chiggers, tear gas attacks and dyspeptic sergeants can never compare with the headache of making up cross word puzzles for a living," he said.

"The great difficulty in cross word puzzles, after you have worked them down to the last corner, is finding a five letter word in any language that will fit it. I had a lot of trouble until I learned the trick—you simply write in anything and call it 'Transylvanian band instrument.' Nobody knows the difference."

Blaise attended Yale university for one year before he ran out of money.

"I found myself ill-equipped to do anything except use the English language—which I learned from my mother and father at an early age," he said.

In New York, down to his last dollar, he found work on The New Yorker magazine. Later he covered the world by rewriting the New York Times for the Australian Associated Press.

As for the Army, Blaise says he finds it an excellent conditioner for the bedlam of a newspaper city room.

"Not only that, I have an ample supply of voluntary proof readers who stop in at the tent, read my stuff over my shoulder, and then stomp around angrily because you're not writing an expose on their supply sergeant who made them stand in line an hour to I-N-I a tent pole.

"Hitting the line on time hasn't been a hardship," he concluded, "it isn't much different from making the deadline with a city editor belting in your ear instead of a sergeant."

## Division Census Reveals Eighty Religious Faiths

Cogent proof that the individual's right to worship such dieties as he chooses extends into military life is offered by the recent religious census completed by Lt. Col. Percy N. Houghton, 28th Division Chaplain.

Nearly eighty different religious faiths have been recorded; and it will be noted that some are those whose tenets forbid the bearing of arms. Of the total, there is not one professed Agnostic, and but three Atheists.

Is there another Army in the world in which the men have such variety of worship?

Assemblies of God, 1; Baptist, 492; Brethren, 56; Christian, 70; Christian Endeavor, 1; Christian Missionary Alliance, 5; Christian Science, 11; Christ Reformed, 4; Church of Christ, 41; Church of England, 1; Church of God, 30; Congregational, 15; Covenant, 1.

Dunkard, 1; Dutch Protestant, 1; Eastern Rite, 1; English Lutheran, 2; Evangelical, 134; Evangelical Zion, 1; Evangelist, 1.

Fatalism, 1; Free Methodist, 12; German Lutheran, 3; German Reformed, 4; Good Shepherd, 1; Greek Catholic, 86; Greek Orthodox, 34.

Holy Roller, 2; Hungarian Reformed, 5; Italian Christian, 2; Jewish, 332; Jewish Reformed, 3; Lutheran, 850; Latter Day Saints—Reorg., 1; Manvel Baptist, 1; Mennonite, 4; Methodist Episcopal, 1509; Methodist Protestant, 11.

Mohammedan, 1; Mohammedan Evangelical, 1; Mission, 2; Moravian, 4; Nazarene, 11; Non-Conformist, 1; Orthodox, 3; Pentecostal, 4.

Pillar of Fire, 1; Plymouth Brethren, 1; Presbyterian, 1002; Primitive Methodist, 9; Protestant, 167; Protestant Christian, 1; Protestant Episcopal, 345; Psychiana, 1; Reformed, 184; Reformed of Brethren, 1.

Reformed Dunkard, 1; Reformed Episcopal, 2; Reformed Evangelical, 4; Reformed Lutheran, 1; Reformed Protestant, 4; Roman Catholic, 4313; Russian Orthodox, 11; Salvation Army, 6; Schwenkfelder, 4; Seventh Day Adventist, 3; Society of Friends, 15.

Student of Truth—Esotericism, 1; Swedenborgian, 3; Swedish Mission, 3; Tabernacle, 3; The New Church, 1; Trinity, 2; Unitarian, 4; United Brethren, 151; United Presbyterian, 24; Universalist, 1; Welsh Baptist, 1; Atheist, 3; No Preference, 195; None, 80; \*Unknown, 27.

TOTAL, 10,332.

\*On detached service or otherwise unavailable.

### 200 Officer Candidates Late With Applications

CAMP ROBINSON, Ark.—Nearly 200 applicants for officers' training schools will have to wait several months at least, before they can be considered, 35th Division HQ announced last week.

Their applications were received too late and were returned here from HQ of the Seventh Corps Area at Omaha.

The personnel office reported that many of the enlisted men waited until the last minute for their physical examinations and that they were unable to arrange for checkups in time to meet the deadline.

Examining boards for the Infantry and Engineers already have met. The Artillery board is expected to interview candidates in a few days. The schools open July 5. About 35 enlisted men in the division are being examined.

## Gen. Magee to Lay Hoff Hall Cornerstone

The cornerstone of Hoff Hall, academic building of the Medical Field Service School at Carlisle Barracks, Carlisle, Penn., will be laid June 26 with appropriate ceremonies, it was announced this week by Brig. Gen. Addison D. Davis, Commandant.

The cornerstone will be laid by Surgeon General, Maj. Gen. James C. Magee, a native of Pennsylvania. He is a classmate of the school's commandant. Both are graduates of Jefferson Medical College.

Hoff Hall, a fine structure of native limestone, quarried on the military reservation, was named for Col. John Van Rensselaer Hoff, pioneer in the training of Army Medical personnel in drill, tactics and field duties.

Opening of the great hall will meet the expanding needs of the military field service school which now handles the instruction of some 500 officers a month.

After the address by the Surgeon General, a formal ceremonial parade will be held for the expected nearly 2000 visitors. Dinner will be served to the guests on the grounds from Army field kitchens mustered for the occasion.

A copy of Army Times will be placed in the cornerstone for historical record.

## Motor Show Wows 'Em In 4-Nite Stand at Bragg

FT. BRAGG, N. C.—The first of the traveling motor shows currently touring Army camps closed a four-night stand at Ft. Bragg last week that indicates a most favorable reception for all units scheduled to visit here in the future. Traveling with their own mobile stage equipment the stars of radio and stage and screen gave two performances daily during the four days they were here.

The first night they presented their show at the Field Artillery Replacement Training Center, the second night in the 13th FA Brigade area, the third night in the 9th Division area and the last night for the benefit of troops at the Main Post. No admission was charged soldiers attending the shows.

The soldiers were most appreciative of the efforts of each of the performers. Radio's popular Lew Parker emceed the review and it became his great pleasure to introduce Alan Jones, that grand star of Hollywood, who sang his best-loved songs.

Delighted with an opportunity to do his bit, Mr. Jones remarked, "If it weren't for my three kids, God bless 'em, I'd probably be right down there with you!" Mr. Jones was accompanied at the piano by Ray Turner, official Paramount Studios' recording pianist, who frequently dubs in the music for movie stars.

**Acrobatic Ladies**  
Two acrobatic young ladies—The Margo Sisters—opened the show and

were followed by blonde Collette Lyons, a pert comedienne who had just finished an engagement at New York's Versailles Restaurant.

Ginger Harmon, a particularly petting young lady who carries the title No. 1 Jitterbug, "sent" the boys into ecstasies with her jive. The Galli, direct from the Rainbow Room at Rockefeller Center, sang the National Anthem in a stirring fashion which included a uniformed color guard.

Proving themselves "regular folks" the entire cast spent much time chatting with the men and were delighted with the overwhelming autograph requests. They attended numerous parties at the Service Clubs and had a strong impression that was followed with cries, "Be back again soon, won't you?"

**Musical Wag**  
In addition to the regular cast, the FA Rep. Tr. Center Orchestra put its whole heart and soul into making the performances unforgettable. Drummer Jules Friedman, with his versatility as a musician and his extra lick as a sideline wit, lent the show flavor.

Other Army, Navy and Marine stations at which the Mobile Unit will present performances during the next two weeks are: Camp Davis, N. C.; Ft. Jackson, S. C.; Parris Island Marine Base, S. C.; the Savannah Camp Jacksonville Naval Air Station, Jacksonville, Fla.; and Camp Blanding, Fla.

## Goodfellows Get Together

GOODFELLOW FIELD, Tex.—With sunny weather assured for the rest of the season, softball addicts have been zooming around the field here. Under the direction of George Kimsey, Post Athletic Officer, eight teams have been organized in this newest basic flying school, near San Angelo, Tex.

The early season dope sheet shows that the 68th School Squadron, under the coaching of Tech. Sgt. L. C. Hancock, leads the league, with wins, no losses. The leaders are followed closely by the Officers' team with the 70th Materiel Squadron trailing.

The ball-walloppers are nearly ready to begin night games. A night lighting system is rapidly nearing completion.

Tennis bugs will soon have their fun also. Two courts are now under construction to be equipped with lights for night playing.

Lt. Kimsey also announced that the golf driving range is in operation with Pvt. Bud Brown, ex-pro, as instructor.

## 21 Cents Minus, Not 21 Bucks Plus

FT. MONROE, Va.—Much has been said and written about the pay or the lack of pay, that soldiers receive. But Acting-Jack Jesse Holmes, Battery C, 74th CA, has been faced with the unusual situation of having to pay Uncle Sam 21 cents for his month's stint.

Because of some mistake made in filling out applications for government insurance, insurance premiums had not been deducted from the pay envelopes of Battery C men for three months.

When the deductions were finally made, the cost of three premiums plus deductions for laundry and other incidental expenses, Holmes discovered that he owed the government a total of 21 cents.

### MORE OF THE SAME

Arrival of the 56th Cavalry Brigade, composed of the 112th and 124th Cavalry, has raised the official strength of Fort Bliss to 23,938, recent strength report disclosed.

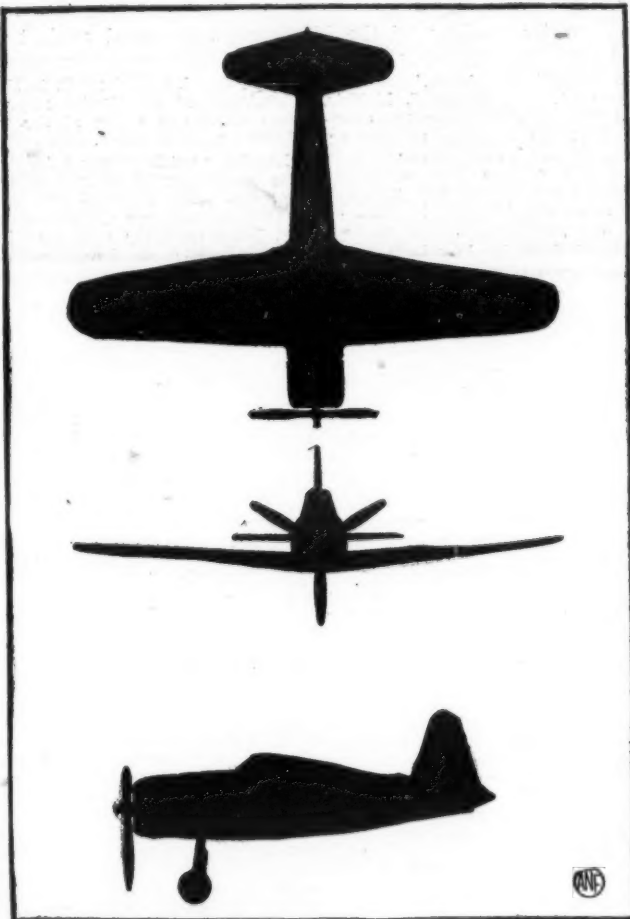
Further increased during June will be the result of the arrival of the 75th Tank Battalion from Fort Knox and the activation of the 79th Cavalry (AA). About 1400 men arrive in June from Camp Wallace, Texas, to fill the authorized strength of the 79th.

Illinois, Iowa, New Jersey and Tennessee. "And now," says "Outdoor Life," "it's up to Service Men to demonstrate what we've known all along—that they're real sportsmen and conservationists, and will repay hospitality by living up to the sportsman's first law—unselfishness."

## A SERIES HOW TO TELL

# The Army's Planes

The Vanguard



Fast, heavily armed fighting planes are being produced in ever-growing numbers to meet the needs of the embattled British and our own growing air force. Here is a fine example of this type of aircraft—the Vultee Vanguard interceptor pursuit, designated as the P-48.

The Pratt & Whitney 1200-hp Twin Wasp engine gives the Vanguard a speed of 350 miles per hour, while six machine guns, two of them .50-caliber weapons, provide heavy fire power.

Points of identification include the widely-spaced landing wheels (fully retractable), the long, sleek nose, and the roomy cockpit housing providing excellent visibility.

## Soldiers Need Only Resident Fishing License in 18 States

The sportsman's publication, "Outdoor Life," has been conducting a survey to determine the status of Service Men relative to hunting and fishing privileges in various states. Most of the states, said the magazine in its current issue, "have already opened their fishing waters to Service Men; a few are considering enabling legislation which will permit them to do it. In a few cases, no new legislation was required, and such states granted resident privileges under laws already on the statute books."

The following states admit Service Men to resident fishing and hunting privileges: Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Georgia, Idaho, Kansas, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Montana, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina and Virginia. Florida admits "men in training in the state" to resident privileges; and Nevada admits to resident privileges "after six months' residence."

In the following states bills have been presented to legislature: Illi-



# British Flyers Start Training Over Here



"GLAD you're here," says Flying Cadet Capt. John W. Wilkin-son (left) to British Cadet Cpl. Ernest R. Whineup, who has just begun 30 weeks at the school.



THESE BRITISH flying cadets, who learned to drill a few months ago in bomb-cratered England, are now learning to fly with the aid of Uncle Sam. The students are divided among six primary flying schools in the Southeast Air Corps Training Center.



BLITZ is the name of this British cadet—Dick Blitz. Looks bad for the Nazis.



THE STIFF-ARMED stride marks them anywhere as soldiers of the King, though the sun beating down on them is an Alabama sun. Few of these men have ever been in a military airplane, but graduation will find them returning to England to fly Spitfires and Hurricanes against the Nazis.

## Chappies Are 'Overjoyed' With Planes And Our Good Ole American Luxuries

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Flight training is already underway for 550 British young men who, after arrival in the Southeast Air Corps Training Center this week, are boarding airplanes for the first time and trying to acclimate themselves to the customs of this—to them—strangely peaceful land.

They are the first class of 8,000 British Flying Cadets a year America will train to fill the cockpits of RAF Spitfires and Hurricanes. Averaging 20 years of age, the 550 Britons now are divided among six primary schools in the Southeast Training Center, and are already in bright yellow training ships with civilian instructors.

The six groups are under direct command of their respective RAF administrative officers, each a flight lieutenant from the grim battle of Britain. Seventy Britons and Flight Lt. J. P. Garthwaite are stationed at the primary flying school at Tusculum, Ala.; 99, under Flight Lt. M. Callaghan, at Arcadia, Fla.; 90, under Flight Lt. W. W. Watson, at Arcadia, Fla.; 172, under Flight Lt. G. Hill, at Albany, Ga.; 53, under Flight Lt. L. G. Speck, at Americus, Ga.; and 66, under Lt. J. L. Keith, at Camden, S. C.

RAF Wing Commander Henry Hogan, senior administrative officer in charge of the entire contingent, told Walter R. Weaver, commanding the training center, that his British trainees were very cheerful, and their morale "exceptionally high." The boys were deeply appreciative, he said, first for the training ships; second, for the "luxuries" placed within their reach.

### Good Sleep Welcome

Upon arriving at their respective stations, the Britishers, straight from a bomb-spattered country and worn out by a long journey, welcomed with delight their new comfortable barracks, the rows of clean beds, the recreational facilities at each post, and mainly the quantity and quality of nourishing food, particularly the milk. Many commented it was good to sleep without worry of bombs.

The boys were delighted, too, not only by the enthusiastic welcome extended them by their new comrades, the American flying cadets and the entire personnel of the training center, but the friendly interest shown them by civilians.

But behind cheerful grins, serious purpose and determination showed through in the face of every man. These Britons have not forgotten that a war goes on back home, a war in which they will be taking vital part in a little more than 30 weeks. They will lose no time in frivolities. Since they follow the same course prescribed for American flying cadets, 10 weeks will see them through the primary school, and entering basic schools to pilot faster planes. Twenty weeks from now they will be shifting again, this time to the advanced flying schools, and in 30 weeks they will be graduated, many of them officers, ready to throw the weight of their new knowledge into the battle of Britain.

### Leave Is Cut

Commander Hogan said in order not to interfere with the training program, no mid-week leaves would be granted, and that the Britons might accept civilian hospitality on week-ends only.

Less than a month ago these English flying cadets had no inkling they would be in a strange country. They were handpicked for special

qualification as flyers. They were given summer uniforms and tropical helmets and packed off to the United States. They are young men of various businesses and professions. Two are journalists, and one left a place as mathematics professor at the University of Glasgow, Scotland.

Every effort is being made by the training center to make the boys feel as much at home as possible. At some posts phonograph records of songs the Britons are accustomed to hear have been purchased. The English game of darts, never before too popular at American flying schools, thrives in the recreation centers. Englishmen may have their tea when American cadets go for soft drinks.

Only one thing bothers the English—the summer heat. Though they came armed with pith helmets and light khaki uniforms, the Britons, accustomed to a 64-degree summer, find Southern weather rather formidable.

But they are becoming acclimated to that, and have little time to think of it, now that the heavy training program is begun. Generally, as one Briton put it: "The chappies are overjoyed."

### We Can Hardly Wait to Hear How It Turns Out Department

CAMP WOLTERS, Tex.—Camp Wolters has built a better flytrap but so far, no flies are beating a path to its door.

Three weeks ago, the camp declared war on flies. Several hundred improved flytraps were made and set out around mess halls.

The traps are all ready and baited, but their efficiency has yet to be tested, since very few flies have appeared around the camp area as yet.

"We're all ready. All we need now are a few flies," said Lt. Thurmond Gates, camp supply officer.



WING Comdr. Henry A. V. Hogan of the RAF is the senior administrative officer and liaison officer between the 550 British flying cadets and American HQ.

## Week's Delivery Nearly Fills Vehicle Quota of 44th Division

FORT DIX, N. J.—Twenty-three carloads of motor vehicles were delivered to the 44th Division Monday, bringing its motorized equipment to within 33 of the 2752 vehicles prescribed by strength tables. The delivery included 44 two-and-one-half-ton trucks and four radio-equipped command cars.

Although the division now has virtually all the rolling stock allowed under existing tables, it does not mean that the organization can pack up all its equipment and move long distances entirely by motor. Burdened with all war impedimenta, including tons of ammunition, troops would still have to move by shuttle,

marching part way and walking or resting between rides.

A movement such as the recent 250-mile journey to Virginia could be made entirely by motor, however, because only a small amount of ammunition was carried. When the division left Fort Dix on June 3, it had only about 2200 vehicles, including trailers, and had to borrow about 250 from other divisions. Since that time approximately 400 new ones have been delivered here. The equipment now includes passenger cars, command cars, trucks, ranging from a half to seven-and-one-half tons in weight, weapon carriers, ambulances, wreckers, tractors, and even digging and road-building equipment.

## EF Transport Lost by Britain

CAMP ROBINSON, Ark.—The report of the sinking of the British merchant ship Salopian, recalled memories of Maj. Gen. R. E. Truman, commanding general of the 35th Division. It was the same ship in which he was a wartime regiment, the 140th Infantry, sailed for France.

Salopian, formerly the Shropshire, was re-christened at the outbreak of the present war to avoid confusion with another of the same name.

On the transport with General Truman, sailing from Hoboken, N. J., on June 25 and arriving in France May 1942, were Col Albert Linxwiler, Postmaster at Jefferson City, Mo., and U. S. Senator Champ Clark, regimental executive officer, 140th Inf.



# Air Force Is Less Hazardous Than Midget Racing, Says Vet

By S/Sgt. A. J. Sindt

CHANUTE FIELD, Ill.—(Special to ARMY TIMES)—He may be driving an old, battered '34 V-8 now, but in spirit, the zest and the love of thrills and excitement is with him still. A little over a year ago, Eddie Lenz was newspaper copy back in the State of New York. Eddie used to thrill them on the dirt track circuits of that state.

He began driving those speeding demons of the dirt track when he was about eighteen years old, and made it his career for the next six years. But then, Eddie says, racing was slow "when I got started in the game." They only averaged about 90 m.p.h. then!

It gets in your blood, Lenz swears. Once you've tasted the smell of castor oil, the nerve-racking roar of pounding motors, and choked on the dust, it is hard to forget—let alone quit the racket.

The season lasts for about six months. Barring too many accidents

## Tanglefoot is Tar, Not Bottle Goods

CAMP PENDLETON, Va.—Hereafter Pvt. Charles Matlevitz, Battery F, 244th CA, will spend his off afternoons on the beach.

It seems that Matlevitz was walking into camp on one of his afternoons off, sweltering in the sun and carefully dodging soft tarholes in the road. In doing so, he swayed from side to side.

A car whizzed by, piloted by a lieutenant. Two minutes later a station wagon rolled up and a member of the guard requested Matlevitz to get into the vehicle.

The station wagon drove him to the guard house where he was informed that he was to be booked on a charge of drunkenness. The charge was to be made, he was told, by the lieutenant, who claimed he saw the soldier staggering into camp. Strictly a teetotaler on weekdays, Matlevitz had quite a time convincing the guards he hadn't touched a drop.

and bad luck, a couple of good drivers can clean up. However, during the winter months they start spending their hard-earned money, grooming their thoroughbred steeds for another season.

Eddie Lenz smashed up a couple of times, but the injuries were slight. The cars were demolished. So you see where the successful driver spends the tidy sums he might clean up.

"EDDIE LENZ INJURED" blared the headlines of the newspaper clipping he showed me. Lenz wasn't in the hospital very long. Just long enough to heal up a few bruises. The car, totally demolished, was never driven again. He struck a slick patch of oil rounding a curve. But that was only one clipping. There were many others.

Lenz is a licensed driver. He is qualified to drive on the Indianapolis Speedway, but never did enter. He'd sooner drive a midget.

Lenz debunked a popular belief about midget racing. "Don't kid yourself," he exclaimed, "midget racing is dangerous. Those small racers aren't toys. They reach speeds of better than 100 miles an hour. If you have a collision or go through a rail or jump the track, something's bound to happen."

Why did Eddie join the army? I think he can explain that best himself.

"I'm Quitting, See?"

"At the end of each season I was always promising myself: 'This is the last year for me. I'm quitting.' But I never did. The Army offered me an out, a new solution. I figured that if I got into the service and was kept busy doing something, it might cure me. I believe an enlistment in the Air Corps will prove to be that cure."

Lenz works in the Building Inspector's office. As a clerk, as a handyman, just a good all-around soldier. He's through with the former hazardous occupation, at least for the next three years.

Still, it bothers him. I could tell that when I interviewed him. The new season is on, and Eddie Lenz isn't there. But that's the story.

You don't find any soldiers on the field challenging him to a race to Champaign - Urbana. Treacherous route 45 would be "duck-soup" to an old-time "doodlebug" like him!

## Any Questions?



AFTER staging their program for soldiers at Fort Sheridan, Ill., NBC's Quiz Kids lined up in this unsnappy formation.

# How Recreation Program Is Shaping Up

If they felt so inclined, 204,000 of Uncle Sam's soldiers simultaneously could take seats to watch the latest moving pictures in 265 theatres located at Army posts in the United States, Alaska and Atlantic Base Commands.

Under a policy of providing one seat for every six men stationed at the post, these theatres can serve about 1,224,000 men, according to War Department figures compiled today.

A part of the recreational program of the Morale Branch, movie facilities is being increased weekly. Authorized and actually under construction are 101 additional theatres with a seating capacity of 96,929.

Last week, for instance, seven new theatres at six Army posts inaugurated motion picture service. And at such widely separated stations as the Base Command at St. John's, Newfoundland, and Camp Sibert, Nev., installation of sound and projection equipment was begun.

At St. John's the theatre was a tent, but at the four other stations where work was started last week, the movies were in more permanent buildings.

### Clubs Large and Small

Other recreational facilities also are being placed into operation weekly for the benefit of soldiers and their visiting friends.

Service clubs are authorized for every reservation where there are large concentrations of troops, and there are 106 old and new clubs in operation or being built. Of this

number 78 are of the SC-3 type, a new facility with a library, cafeteria and social hall, designed for units of 5000 men or more. Another 10 are of the smaller SC-4 type with features similar to those of the larger building, but designed to accommodate organizations of from 3000 to 5000 men.

Among the other buildings are 16 modified RB-1 type, which are being provided for colored units of from 1500 to 3000 men.

Approximately 8320 day rooms—some on every post—provide facilities for companies or smaller units, and there are about 660 recreational buildings designed for 1400-man units or regiments.

At all posts where 10,000 or more troops are stationed, there has been authorized a guest house with facilities to accommodate 56 guests.

### More Coming

Gymnasiums, athletic fields and other sports facilities are provided for all corps areas. A survey made last fall, before the current expansion, showed there were 98 gymna-

siums, 110 basketball courts, 132 volleyball courts, 67 handball courts, 61 squash courts, 289 bowling alleys, 796 athletic fields, 181 baseball diamonds, 50 football fields, 408 tennis courts, 65 golf courses, 24 tracks and 104 swimming pools.

Many similar facilities have been provided in the areas since this survey was made. Plans are now being processed for a field house to be provided for troops, particularly those in the northern climates, where the weather for a period of months restricts outdoor athletics.

In listing the facilities for recreation at the various Army posts, the War Department noted that the totals do not represent the number projected. There are plans to provide additional facilities on military reservations so that the maximum needs of all units can be served.

It was further explained that the facilities listed did not take into account post exchanges and sub-exchanges established as needed by the various corps area service commands and other units.

## 'How Not to Do It,' Pictures Tell Cadets at Randolph

RANDOLPH FIELD, Tex.—With mechanical failures cut to zero, flight instructors here recently formed a "visual education" series of pictures to erase the last remaining problem in pilot training—the empty-void-between-earphones mistake.

The pictures, copies of which are on the walls of every engineering control office on the field, show vividly what can happen when a pilot "goes to sleep" during landings and take-offs.

One, demonstrating a plane with its nose biting the earth has the caption: "Big feet, little judgment."

Another, of a smashed landing gear, is accompanied by the comment that the pilot made a "nice landing, but at 50 feet above the ground."

A photograph of a plane sitting in a highway near the field, with its landing gear and wings damaged, bears the following caption: "Randolph Field too small for this pilot—landed in road."

An engine failure due to a pilot's "bonehead" in not shifting mixtures on the aircraft engine was blamed for a mishap in which a wing crumpled. "Empty void between earphones" was the comment.

Another instance in which the "eyes but no vision" cause played a part was where a student pilot allowed the propeller on his craft to eat away the wing from another plane.

Officers have found that the hu-

man failure is the cause of all mishaps in flight training, and students who persist in such obviously stupid "tricks" must be removed from further training.

Accidents in which fliers are injured are very rare at the school. In all mishaps covered by the pictures, the only damage was to the aircraft.



# Rush Work to Complete Six New Flying Schools

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—The construction of six new flying schools now in progress in the Southeast Air Corps Training Center is going forward as scheduled and will be completed in all cases by Nov. 1, it was announced by Brig. Gen. Walter R. Weaver, commanding the Training Center.

The completion of the six projects will give the Southeast Training Center a total of 23 pilot training schools. Each of the new fields will average about four square miles in area, and the total personnel required to activate the six new posts will be 1490 officers, 3638 Fling Cadets, and 15,105 enlisted men. Auxiliary fields and extensive firing and bombing ranges are in addition to the acreage given for the fields proper.

Two of the new stations, Sumter, S. C., and Greenville, Miss., will be

basic flying schools; three, Moultrie and Valdosta, Ga., and Dothan, Ala., will be advanced schools; and Panama City, Fla., a flexible gunnery unit.

Panama City, the site of the gunnery school on the Gulf of Mexico, was selected because of the wide area required to insure safety in firing at any angle. It will be one of two flexible gunnery schools of this type in the United States, the other being located at Las Vegas, N. Mex. The gunnery reservation will cover about 35,000 acres. Semi-permanent barracks of the Maxwell Field type in construction will house 1400 flying cadets and 2811 enlisted men, about 244 officers will be stationed there.

The wide runways will be 300 to 4500 feet, large enough to accommodate all types of ships, since any description will be used at the post, in many cases in group take-offs and landings. Panama City will have a warm-up mat alone will contain 1000 square yards of concrete.

Valdosta, Ga., the Training Center's new advanced flying school (two-engine, bombing), will be of the temporary wooden type structure, accommodating 388 officers, 628 cadets, and 3104 enlisted men. To the east of the field a bombing area will cover 30 square miles. The vast swampy area easily affords 12 theoretical circles of one mile in diameter each in which 12 bombing targets will be placed. The flying field itself will occupy 2500 acres.

Rapid progress is being made in the construction at Dothan, Ala., site of the new single-engine pursuit school. This post, to be identical to that under construction at Moultrie, Ga., will house 188 officers, 352 flying cadets and 2105 enlisted men. The flying field proper will embrace about 1600 acres and will have runways 300 by 4500 feet to facilitate group landings and take-offs. Buildings will be of the temporary type.

The two new airdromes at Sumter, S. C., and Greenville, Miss., will take care of the Center's growing need for Basic Flying Schools. The Greenville Field will cover about 1500 acres; Sumter, about 2800. The personnel at these two posts will be 475 Flying Cadets, 217 officers and 1930 enlisted men each.

## Shooting Season Opens For Moultrie CA Outfit

FORT MOULTRIE, S. C.—The season of target practices with service ammunition was ushered in here last week at Fort Moultrie when Battery D, 13th CA, sent the first shell splashing through the air Tuesday at its red target 17,000 yards off shore.

Battery D completed its sub-caliber, or preliminary, firing last week.

Assigned to Battery Logan, the Regular Army combat unit fired the 6-inch guns. The schedule of target practices, issued by Maj. Henry Ulmo, post plans and training officer, allots the period from June 15 to June 30 to this unit for its record firing.

Between June 16 and 20, Battery C and E, 263rd CA, will also engage in target practice using the 37-mm sub-caliber guns. These units, however, will not begin using service ammunition until July 1.

The sub-caliber firing of the 263rd was regiment, under the command of Claud C. Smith, will be the initial two-firing of the former South Carolina National Guardsmen since this regiment was inducted into federal service January 13.

## Can you use extra money?

Many Army men will want to send Army Times to their folks back home. I need a man in every Company, Battery and Squadron to handle subscriptions and I'll pay him a commission and send the paper free to him every week.

Only one Subscription Representative will be appointed in a Unit, so don't delay. Write today for complete information!

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## Robinson Sports Get Push From Civilians

CAMP ROBINSON, Ark.—The 35th Division's expanded sport program moves into high gear next week with the start of championship tournaments and the opening of Little Rock ball parks and swimming pools to soldiers.

Regimental athletic officers met Friday night to arrange baseball, boxing, softball and tennis playoffs. A tentative schedule has been set up for a 13-team baseball tournament opening Wednesday.

Competition in softball, volleyball and basketball begins the following week. Horsehoes begins the following week.

Through the co-operation of C. M. Field, recreational director of the Little Rock Military Council of Little Rock, local ball parks and swimming pools will be available to Camp Robinson soldiers. Lt. Mark J. Alexander, division athletic officer, said.

Permission to use Fair Park, the city's largest field, St. Vincent's Hospital field, West Side Junior High School field, the Missouri Pacific field and the YMCA and Little Rock Boys' Club swimming pools may be obtained by applying to the division athletic officer.

Boxing tournaments will be held soon as 10 rings under construction at Camp Robinson are completed.

Teams are in training in the 137th Infantry, under Cpl. Kenneth Hill, former professional boxer, and in the 1st Field Artillery under Pvt. Kenneth Danel.

Engineers have completed all but a few of 10 baseball diamonds under construction here. Plans have been made and recommendations made for construction of a swimming pool and stadium.

Inter-divisional competition may be staged as soon as 35th Division champions are decided, according to Lieutenant Alexander.

## Army Takes up Option on Pro Outfielder

FORT STORY, Va.—Among the professional baseball players of the 246th Regimental Baseball Team is Private William E. Barnes. Barnes' career as a player started at Norview High School where he played on the high school team. Later, while playing for the Norfolk Tars, a semi-pro team, a scout from the Washington Senators saw him and offered him a contract. Barnes was then sent to Salisbury, Md., a farm of the Senators. He played for a short time and was then moved into center field where he played ever since.

This year he was to have gone to Greensboro, N. C., in the Piedmont League, but his contract with the Senators prevented his acceptance of the Greensboro club's terms.

## Maneuvering Troops See Portable Movie Shows

CAMP CLAIBORNE, La.—Through the efforts of Maj. Gen. Robert S. Lightner, his command of the 37th Division were not without entertainment during their maneuvers near Claiborne. Outdoor moving picture shows were presented, without cost to the soldiers.

A screen, 12 by 14 feet, was erected in an area providing a natural amphitheater, and portable projection and sound equipment mounted in a truck was used to provide the shows. More than 10,000 troops attended the two-hour programs, which included current feature pictures, newsreels and selected short subjects.

## Sarge Has a Few Good Words To Say for His QM Stoodents

By R. J. McBRIDE

FORT WARREN, Wyo.—Although he admits being biased in favor of the Quartermaster Corps, Sgt. Benjamin D. Rowe, a veteran of the World War, says he "has never seen the equal of the present American soldier."

The first sergeant of Company G, 2nd QM, at the Quartermaster Replacement Training center left here recently for Camp Bowie at San Antonio, Texas, but he got in a few licks in favor of the thousands of Selectees at the center before he departed.

Having served 20 years in the Army, both here and abroad, the sergeant knows whereof he speaks when he declares that "the Selectees are a swell bunch in every way. Particularly outstanding is their cooperation, personal interest, attention to orders and their promptness. Further, they are a highly intelligent group who easily learn their basic military training."

A full-blooded Cherokee Indian, Sergeant Rowe had been attending the Indian school at Tahlequah, Okla., when the World War started, and he enlisted April 21, 1917, at Muskogee, Okla., but "raised my right hand" at Ft. Logan in Denver. By June 14 Sergeant Rowe had embarked from Hoboken, N. J., with the 16th Infantry.

His first hitch in the trenches was at the Nancy front for 30 days, but this was just the start of standing at bay with the enemy and of battling them for many months to come, because right after that he served at the following fronts: Cantigny, 52 days, out eight days, and back for 57; Montdidier, 50 days, and finally at Soissons, where he went over the top in the second battle of the Marne.

### WAR AND AGRICULTURE

Sergeant Rowe was wounded in that battle. After that his soldiering didn't much resemble an Army career, because, after being released from the hospital, he was sent out to help the French take in their crops and make wine. Soon he was sent to Noyers, France, however, and while he was drilling to return to the front the Armistice was signed.

Sergeant Rowe returned home to finish his schooling, and as soon as this was completed, in 1923, he re-enlisted in the Army, serving continually since. Despite all his years as an infantryman, Sergeant Rowe became a quartermaster, and in 1929 was sent to the QM school at Philadelphia. He was back there again in 1941 for a "refresher course," and plans to remain in the Quartermaster Corps until he is eligible for retirement, 10 years hence.

"I've had a good chance to study the Quartermaster



Sergeant Rowe

Corps in that time, and that's why I can say that these Selectees are unbeatable. They never have a complaint, even when given extra duties such as, kitchen police. There's never a kickback and never dissention."

## Serves Him Right

CAMP STEWART, Ga.—Cpl. Milford Peck of the 209th CA was all ready to leave for a weekend in town. He had a date in Savannah, and he was in a hurry. Waiting at the end of the battery street was a taxi and Pvt. Ray Gaskill and Ken Fraser.

"Gosh," said Corporal Peck, sprinting toward the cab in his civvie gabardines, "sure feels good to get out of that uniform once in a while."

"That's right," said Gaskill and Fraser, pointing to his sleeves, "but you stripe-conscious guys can carry things too far."

Corporal Peck looked, realized he had carefully sewed corporal's chevrons on his civvies unknowingly, turned red, galloped back to his tent to remove the stripes.

Result: He missed the cab; his date tired of waiting and accepted another engagement; his day was ruined.

## QM Sergeant Pilots Burro to Victory

TUSCON, Ariz.—When Sgt. John Mullen was transferred to the 8th C.A. Service Command at the air base here he had visions of flying through the air at terrific speed. However, it was not until last weekend that his ambition was realized.

Sergeant Mullen entered a special event for enlisted men in a rodeo held at Tucson in which the men were required to race 10 yards to a herd of waiting burros, select one to their liking, and ride him back across the finish line.

The first night Sergeant Mullen placed second, but came back again the second night to win first place.

Sergeant Mullen had never before ridden one of the long-eared nightingales of the desert, but after his two experiences feels that "it takes as much skill to pilot a burro as it does to fly the new B-19."

Members of his detachment are busy designing a special insignia for burro pilots, the most spectacular design so far being crossed ears just ahead of a pair of flying heels.

## Prisoner Is Blue, Captor's Face Red

MANCHESTER, Tenn.—During the current maneuvers, Pvt. Harlan Hodges, Co. L, 153d Infantry of the Red Army, was told to capture anyone in blue denim, the uniform of the enemy.

Hodges effected a capture, and after some difficulty dragged his protesting prisoner through the cornfield to his headquarters. Later the Army officials were profuse in their apologies to the non-belligerent farmer.

## Celestial Blitz Blasts Medics into Latrine

CAMP CLAIBORNE, La.—A freak bolt of lightning early in the evening of Friday, the thirteenth, provided all the elements of near-tragedy and low comedy for Third Army's 135th Medical Regiment on temporary duty at Camp Claiborne.

A sudden thundershower broke up the evening band concert but did not prevent the enlisted men from moving about their company streets. The rain had nearly stopped when a heavy discharge of forked lightning struck the area at several points. Plowing zigzag furrows along the surface of the rain-soaked ground, it proved capricious in the damage done. Practically every man of the hundred or more standing in the company streets was thrown to the ground. In the canteen it tumbled men and supplies about indiscriminately, neatly clipping the tops off of pop bottles in their cases. It ran up the fly-pole of the H. Company latrine, turning it into kindling wood. Ludicrous havoc was done in the

latrine of G Company, which was torn apart, precipitating Privates George Grueschow and Arthur Kusserow into the pit, but leaving them otherwise unharmed.

Twenty men were treated for mild cases of shock at the regimental infirmary by their own medical officers. Five others were taken by ambulance to the Base Hospital. Three were released immediately, Privates Alfred F. Jakubowski and Clarence A. Reick were held for further observation. The former regained consciousness immediately, the latter did not recover until late in the night. Both are being returned to active duty.

### You Won't Starve for a While

Purchase of 9,000,000 cans of field rations, one of the largest food procurements of this kind by the QMC, was made this week. Total cost, exclusive of handling and packing, was \$836,664.67.

## Marksman Trophies Awarded Keystone Engineer Riflemen

INDIANTOWN GAP, Pa.—At parade and formal retreat held Wednesday by the 103d Engineers for the Veterans of the Old First Infantry, P.N.G., eight trophies were presented to men and companies of the regiment for record qualification with the 30-caliber rifle.

Sgt. William McLain, Co. F, was awarded a double pen holder with a kneeling marksman in silver, for individual score. The sergeant, as leader of his platoon, also received on behalf of his platoon, a prone marksman in gilt.

To Pfc Edward Hibbard, Co. F, went book ends, marked with gilt edges, for highest score among novices. Hibbard has been appointed to the Military Academy as a cadet, and will report on July 1.

Pfc Frank Burns, Co. A, received a single pen holder with a kneeling marksman in gilt, presented in memory of Sgt. Paul M. Henkels, Co. E, killed in action, November, 1918. The trophy was for highest off-hand score.

Sgt. James Richard, Co. E, accepted on behalf of the company for the highest rapid-fire score, a silver cup presented in memory of Col. James J. Barry, Co. C, killed in action in August, 1918.

First Sgt. Robert Beis, Co. F, re-

ceived for his company a gilt marksman kneeling on a pedestal, for the highest average score. The top soldier also was presented, for his company, the Cpl. Donald T. Shelton Trophy, a silver cup for the highest percentage of qualifications.

Sgt. Joseph Cellucci, Co. F, was awarded a gilt cup for the highest score for an operating unit (squad). Col. H. W. Anderson, commander of the 103d Engineers, made the following address:

"In order to encourage marksmanship and foster competition these trophies have been contributed by officers of the regiment, some of them in memory of former members of the 103d Engineers and 109th Infantry who made the supreme sacrifice in France."

Despite all modern developments and weapons it is still necessary for soldiers to seize and hold ground by force of arms—and the rifle is our regiment's basic weapon. Engineers must frequently use their rifles either to protect their operations or to assist the infantry. Expertness in marksmanship is therefore essential and equally as important as proficiency in Engineer work. The trophies have been provided to recognize and reward ability in the use of the rifle, both by individuals and units."

### THE DOPE:

## Where We Going, Joe?

Well, we got it from the AG. From Brooks Field, Tex., to Las Vegas, Nev.: the 79th AB Group (HQ and HQ Sqdn., 70th AB Sqdn., 84th Mat. Sqdn.), 50th, 51st, and 351st School Sqdns., arrive on or about June 5th; 352nd and 353rd School Sqdns., arrive June 10.

From Kelly Field, Tex., to Taft, Calif.: 79th Mat. Sqdn. and 329th School Sqdn., arrive June 15.

From Moffett Field, Calif., to Bakersfield, Calif.: 326th School Sqdn., arrive June 15.

From Kelly Field to Bakersfield: 327th School Sqdn., arrive June 15.

From Stockton, to Mather Field, Calif.: 77th AB Group (HQ and HQ Sqdn., 67th AB Sqdn., 83rd Mat. Sqdn.), 333rd and 335th School Sqdns., arrive June 15.

From Maxwell Field, Ala., to Mather, Ga.: 321st, 322nd, 323rd School Sqdns., 71st Air Base Group (HQ and HQ Sqdn., 61st AB Sqdn., 77th Mat. Sqdn., arrive earliest practicable date.

From Randolph Field, Tex., to Mather Field, Calif.: 336th, 337th, 338th, 339th, 340th, 341st and 342nd School Sqdns., arrive June 15.

## Get Him, Pap, He's a McCoy

FT. STORY, Va.—Other outfits may boast of their famous personalities, athletes or movie actors, but Battery A, 246th CA, has in its midst one of the original Hatfield-McCoy feuds.

It hasn't been many years since shots rang out over the hills of Mingo County in West Virginia. That was when each clan was out to get the other—with no holds barred.

The feud allegedly started over the ownership of a wild hog. During the period of the feud, seven Hatfields and 27 McCoyes were reported slain. The explanation as to why the fight was so one-sided is that the Hatfields had more material with which to work.

Private Hatfield, one of the Selectees at Fort Story, is from Williamson, W. Va.

Ed's note: It comes to the none-too-faulty memory of your editor that a World War outfit had both a Hatfield and a McCoy on its roster. What's more, they were buddies.



HERC—FICKLEN

"I don't think it's necessary to salvage that, Sergeant Ebinger."



TO JUANITA:

Past Loves 'A Poet Must For-  
sake, and Hearts, My Dear,  
Were Only Meant to Ache . . .

Well, it looks as if we've caught Cpl. Edwin Wall with his pants down.

The Corp, as you know, has been sending us some swell poetry in past months. He is now on maneuvers at Camp Forrest, Tenn., and wrote us a letter from there last week.

"During our trip down here," he said, addresses were exchanged between the men and the girls in the towns we passed through. For my girl-friend I wrote the following poem and I am sending it on to you along with another that may be worthy of publication."

Here's the first:

To Juanita

I have never met you, Juanita,  
But there's always the chance that I might,  
So the best I can do for the present  
Is to think of you often and write.

You may be a tall queenly beauty,  
A lovely young miss in her 'teens,  
But a soldier may see through a letter  
A girl he has seen in his dreams.

A voice may be tuned to the heart-strings  
By striking a note with a pen;  
Though we never may hear its free music  
We can play it again and again,

And never grow tired of hearing,  
Yet hoping for always to hear  
A voice we have known through a letter  
And learned to hold tenderly dear.

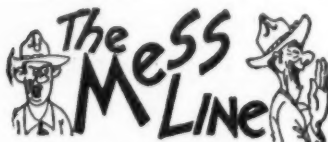
So goodbye for a while now, Juanita,  
Our unit is moving to fight,  
While we play at the game of de-  
fending.

I'm depending on you, miss, to write.

So the unit rolled on, as the say-  
ing goes, on into Tennessee, taking  
with it Corporal Wall and his  
dreams of Juanita. And then one  
morning the Corp looked out of  
the truck and . . .

Tennessee Lady

Beautiful Tennessee Lady, you have  
brightened my every day  
Since I saw you there by the roadside  
as we passed on our dusty way.  
You were clothed in a rustic garment,  
with flowers you'd picked in  
your hand;  
You were beautiful, Tennessee Lady—



VARIATION

First Newark Firefly: "Put out  
that light! Don't you know this is a  
blackout?"  
Second Same: "Sure, but I can't  
help it. When you gotta glow, you  
gotta glow."

SUGGESTION

Members of the Armored Force on  
maneuvers for the first time would  
do well to provide themselves with  
a large road map. This will tell them  
everything they want to know, ex-  
cept how to roll it up again.

BUT, SARGE . . . !

"Rookie, I'm askin' you like a  
father . . . where's the balance of  
your rifle?"  
"Demmit, Sarge, I tell yuh this is  
all they gave me!"

so humble, yet stately and  
grand.

Beautiful Tennessee Lady, here and  
there in most every man's life  
When the shadows of grief are  
around him and he seems as  
the favorite of strife,  
He remembers some past thing of  
beauty that may lift him from  
depths of despair—  
So I shall remember in sorrow the  
picture of you standing there.

And the column rolled on, to  
another song, to another girl,  
somewhere . . .



"Lookit him sleepin' so peaceful like a baby—do I have to wake  
him, sir?"

THIS IS YOUR ARMY

The General Staff

The G-2 division of the General  
Staff is charged with military intel-  
ligence. It is popularly supposed to  
be "shrouded in mystery" and imagi-  
nary accounts of its activities have  
provided the basis for about as  
much "blood and thunder" fiction as  
any other human line of endeavor.

The fact that Allan Pinkerton, who  
was chief of President Lincoln's mili-  
tary intelligence organization, drew  
heavily on his imagination when re-  
lating his war experiences to news-  
paper men and other writers, prob-  
ably had something to do with sur-  
rounding the MI with a frame of ro-  
mantic glamor. Modern writers took  
up where Pinkerton's Boswells left  
off and the result is that if all the  
false whiskers, smoked glasses, beau-  
tiful but dangerous females and hair-  
breadth escapes with which Military  
Intelligence Officers are associated  
in fiction could be assembled into  
one Hollywood thriller it would take  
about ten years to make a single run  
of the film.

One effect of this popular miscon-  
ception of the functions of G-2 is  
that whenever a national emergency  
arises there is a frantic rush of pri-  
vate investigators, detectives, news-  
paper personnel who have had some  
experience with graduates of detec-  
tive correspondence schools to offer  
their services to G-2. They entirely  
overlook the fact that the first qual-  
ification for Military Intelligence  
work is a sound military education,  
backed up by thorough training in  
Military Intelligence work. Obvi-  
ously, they are not accepted.

The cold fact is that the Military  
Intelligence Division is staffed by  
as unromantic and realistic a group  
of officers as can be found in the  
Army. All are of proved military  
competency and have additional  
qualifications above and beyond their  
professional skill. Among them are  
linguists, widely traveled, with a  
knowledge of the terrain and eco-  
nomic conditions of many lands.  
Speaking of them as a collective

group it may be said that they know  
the customs and characteristics of  
all of the peoples with whom, by the  
remotest chance, the United States  
might have difficulty. They know  
the organizational plans, strengths,  
and relative effectiveness of foreign  
armies and are constantly in touch  
with the shifting balance of power  
in international affairs insofar as  
such shifts may affect the well-being  
of the United States.

It is the business of G-2 to collect  
military information, estimate its  
value, appraise its effect on the de-  
fense plans of the United States, and  
distribute to the agencies concerned  
any knowledge gained from the ma-  
terial collected. G-2 also supervises  
the making and distributing of mili-  
tary maps and surveys and keeps up  
to date the General Staff map and  
the General Staff photograph collec-  
tion, both indispensable items of gen-  
eral staff equipment.

It maintains contact with other  
agencies of the government engaged  
in gathering information and also  
keeps in touch with the duly accred-  
ited foreign military attaches and  
missions. From these it obtains a  
certain amount of information which  
it expands, clarifies and coordinates  
with the information it has obtained  
through its own sources. It super-  
vises the use of ciphers and codes  
and deals with matters in which they  
are involved when such matters are  
not the direct concern of some other  
department or agency. It is pre-  
pared, in the event that a military  
censorship becomes necessary to pro-  
tect vital defense secrets to operate  
such censorship.

An agency for the collection of  
Military Intelligence is one of the  
oldest of military establishments.  
Throughout history opposing forces  
have strained every effort to obtain  
all possible information of the en-  
emy's intentions as well as a picture



HERC  
FICKLEN

"Sergeant is okay. He says if I come to drill like this once  
more I'll be a Kitchen Police."

Safety in the Service

SORRY, BUT . . .

Alky Won't Cure Snakebite

If he pays attention to simple rules of treatment,  
the soldier on maneuvers this summer who is bitten  
by a poisonous snake will have better than a 98 per  
cent chance to live, according to the medical officer of  
the 2nd Armored Division.

Improved methods of removing snake venom from  
the wound by suction, and more thorough treatment  
thereafter have reduced the mortality rate which in  
the past has been as high as 25 per cent in the South,  
Maj. Abner Zehm, division surgeon, said.

Tie a band around the limb between the bite and  
the heart. This is to prevent the movement of the  
venom through the lymphatic vessels. Loosen the  
band every 20 minutes.

Keep the patient as quiet as possible. Exercise  
stimulates the flow of the venom to the heart.

For the same reason, don't give alcohol to the  
patient.

Make deep cross cuts into each bite with a knife,  
except at points where large arteries are known to  
be. Cuts must not sever big arteries.

Apply suction, with medical suction cup or with  
the mouth, keeping it up for more than an hour.  
Additional cuts and suction may be applied at other  
points where swelling is noticeable.

Get the patient to a medical officer.

Copperheads, rattlesnakes, and cottonmouth moc-  
casins are the common poisonous snakes. They have  
triangular heads, thin necks, stout bodies. Eye pupils  
are vertical slits. Membranous tissue sacs in the  
roof of the mouth enclose the needle-like, curved fangs.  
In the Deep South are some coral snakes, the only  
other poisonous snakes in the United States. They  
are small, banded, and have no distinct neck.

"The time to be afraid of a snake is before it  
bites you," said the surgeon. "If you are bitten, try  
to be calm and carry out our instructions."

The  
Army  
Quiz

When you win a medal every-  
body will think you're an expert  
on them, so better be prepared.  
A score of 70 is good.

1. The oldest military decoration  
in the U. S. is:  
The Medal of Honor  
The Soldier's Medal  
The Purple Heart  
The Iron Cross

2. The highest U. S. military  
award possible to bestow is:  
The Medal of Honor  
The Soldier's Medal  
The Purple Heart  
The Iron Cross

3. No single individual has  
been awarded the Congressional  
Medal of Honor more than once.  
True . . . False

4. The Congressional Medal  
of Honor and the Medal of Honor  
are the same thing:  
True . . . False

5. The number of civilians who  
have received the Medal of Honor  
is:  
2 . . . 3 . . . None . . . 5

6. The Navy equivalent of the  
Army's Medal of Honor is called:  
Congressional Medal of Honor  
Navy Cross  
Seaman's Medal  
Sailor's Cross

7. While an enlisted man holds  
a Congressional Medal of Honor  
he receives an extra amount of  
pay:  
\$2.00  
\$5.00  
Nothing  
\$10.00

8. The Medal of Honor was  
officially created for the  
War:  
Civil  
Spanish-American  
European  
Revolutionary

9. In what fashion is the Me-  
dial of Honor worn?  
Pinned over the heart.  
On a ribbon around the neck.  
On coat sleeve.  
As a watch fob.

10. The person who makes the  
Medal of Honor award in the  
name of Congress is:  
The President.  
The soldier's commanding general.  
Any French general.  
The Vice-President.  
(Answers on Page 16)

of what is going on behind the  
scenes. Perhaps the first mention of an  
intelligence assignment appears in the  
Bible—when Moses sent "spies" to  
Canaan to get the lay of the land.  
In modern parlance Moses would  
have sent no spies. He would have  
sent an "intelligence detail." But he  
would have obtained the same infor-  
mation.

(The eleventh article of this  
series, dealing with G-3 of the Gen-  
eral Staff, will appear next week.  
This series has been compiled by  
Army Information Service, New  
York.)

G. I. ROUTINE

How to Feel at Home at Home

Soldiers of the 8th Division, upon returning to Ft. Jackson  
furloughs complain about how they missed the Army routine  
at home, so some of the clerks of Headquarters and MP Com-  
mand have devised the following rules for their benefit:

Have Ma summon the family to  
the table with a gong. Insist that the  
coffee be weak and tasteless. Hide  
all the tablecloths. Put grease in the  
dishwater so that the table tools will  
feel natural.

Enliven table conversation with  
such quips as "Butts on the bread,  
Pa" and "Shoot the sugar, Sister."

Hire the postman to come around  
at 5:45 a.m. and blow his whistle—  
and then turn over and go to sleep  
again.

Demand that the house lights be  
dimmed promptly at 9 p.m. and turn  
the radio on full blast so that the  
neighbors may enjoy such selections  
as "Goodbye, Little Darling" and  
"Worried Mind."

Throw out the baby's milk and  
replace it with a cheap brand of suds  
and teach the family to drink it  
standing up, parking the bottles on  
the mantelpiece.

Swipe all the cigarets from Cousin  
Sue's boy-friend, and leave him your  
sack of Bull.

Chase the corner bootblack and  
pick up an extra dime or two shining  
the surprised neighbors' shoes.

When Pa's check arrives, make him

walt a week before cashing it and  
sure he stands in front of the bank  
an hour before going in.

Dismantle all the fixtures in the  
bathroom, lock the coal bin so no  
water will be normally cold.

—PIC, BARRON BRIDGES  
HQ, 1st Army Corp.  
Columbia, Mo.

UPTAKE, BUT QUICK

Colonel Blimp had successfully  
avoided his tailor for some time.  
eventually the latter caught up with  
him, the colonel while he was talking  
another officer in a hotel.

"Don't you remember me?" said  
the tailor. "I made your shirt."  
"Of course!" said the colonel,  
thinking fast. "General Smith,  
I present Major Shurtz?"

BUT, SARGE . . . !

"Now, then, take this rifle and  
out how to use it."

"Okay, Sarge, but tell me  
thing. Is it true that the harder  
you pull the trigger the farther the  
bullet will go?"



## For Alabama Flying? No, No!



THESE THREE enlisted men are at Maxwell Field, Ala., true enough, but they don't intend to go up in those clothes. Just getting used to them before hopping off for Alaska, where Flight C, First Photo Section, is going to do some aerial mapping work. Left to right: Tech. Sgt. R. S. Davis, Master Sgt. B. C. Powers and Pvt. William A. Kunde.

—Air Corps Photo

## Army General Hospitals To Accommodate 13,758

The Army will have nine new general hospitals, bringing the total to 13, by the end of 1941, according to a report prepared by the Construction Division of the Office of the QM General, and made public by the War Department. In addition, there are 133 post hospitals on various military reservations throughout the country.

Of the general hospitals, which will have 13,758 beds, four are established, three are under construction.

While the post hospitals, with a total of 65,500 beds, are equipped to handle any kind of medical or surgical case, they are established with the view of handling short-time patients. On the other hand, the general hospitals receive cases requiring long confinement, patients suffering from chronic ailments and, where it is possible to move patients from a post hospital, major surgical cases. The general hospitals are located in important cities or Army posts which are easily accessible to troops stationed in their particular part of the country.

In addition to maintaining the highest standards of medical science, the hospitals are equipped with the most modern utilities—electrical power, water supply, sewage disposal, heating, and fire protection. The following general hospitals have been completed recently:

Barnes General Hospital, Vancouver Barracks, Wash., 750 beds; Lawson General Hospital, Chamblee, near Atlanta, Ga., 2000; LaGarde General Hospital, New Orleans, La., 1000; Park General Hospital, Charleston, S. C., 1000; Hoff General Hospital, Santa Barbara, Calif., 750; Billings General Hospital, Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind., 1000.

At the Stark General Hospital—generally regarded as a model institution in the South—four accessory buildings are to be constructed. They are a hospital barracks, Red Cross recreation building, ambulance garage and administration building. The hospital is ideally located in a temperate zone, takes up thirty acres of ground, and is surrounded by a 100-acre tract also owned by the Government.

The hospitals still under construction are as follows: O'Reilly General Hospital, Springfield, Mo., 1000, to be completed Aug. 24; Tilton General Hospital, Ft. Dix, 1000; Lovell General Hospital, Ft. Devens, Mass., 1000.

### Select Five New AC School Locations

Sites for five new Air Corps schools were announced last week by the War Department. They are to be located at Midland, Tex.; Victorville, Calif.; Sebring, Fla.; Lubbock, Tex.; and Higley, Ariz. Tentative plans call for about 250 aviation cadets and 1,500 officers and enlisted men at each school.

## Sallies Club Entertains

The first Saturday night Service Men's entertainments for the duration was held for Washington area soldiers, sailors and marines last week at the National Capital Service Men's Club, sponsored by the Salvation Army. It was so well received that tonight, another entertainment will be featured by harmonica players, girls and everything.

Brig. General Cox, who explained the purpose of the Club's activities to the scores of service men present last Saturday, said that each Saturday from 8 to 10 p. m., the Sallies will entertain and that all day Saturday the Club will be at home for service men from 9 to 9, Sundays from 9 a. m. until the boys want to go back to their stations.

Among the features offered are free writing material and stamps, a canteen with a 10c limit, an information desk which offers to tell any service man how he can get the maximum entertainment out of whatever cash he has in the City of Washington, and a library service of books and magazines.

The Club, directed by F. S. Gardner, is located at 606 E. Street NW, phone Republic 9102.

## First Group Leaves Wolters for Duty

CAMP WOLTERS, Texas — Camp Wolters, the nation's largest infantry replacement training center, sent its first "graduates" to Ft. Devens, Mass., June 17.

Nearly 1000 Selectees, most of them from the 58th, 59th and 60th Infantry Training Battalions, will entrain for the Massachusetts fort on that date.

Their departure will mark the beginning of an exodus which will send approximately 8000 Selectees to take their places beside Regular Army soldiers in American defense forces.

These 8000 comprised a "test group" with which this post began its training program in March. New Selectees taking their places and others going to recently-activated battalions soon will swell the camp roster to its capacity of 550 officers and 17,800 enlisted men.

Second group scheduled to depart will include about 700 men who will be taken to Fort Sam Houston, by motor convoy June 24.

## Boomerang

FORT SILL, Okla.—In the fall of 1939 when Gordon R. Clossway was state president of the Minnesota Junior Chamber of Commerce and national director of the U. S. Junior Chamber, he presented a resolution to his local organization urging that Congress pass a law making military training compulsory for all men between the ages of 21 and 36.

The resolution was passed without a dissenting vote.

Today Clossway is a private in the Field Artillery Replacement Training Center at this post.

He was the first man drafted in his home city, Winona, Minn.

He was city editor of The Winona Republican-Herald before being called into service, and is 35 years old.

## QMC Safety Unit Cuts Accidents

Out of an average daily force of about 394,000 men who have worked a total of 94,000,000 hours on all types of Army construction throughout the country since the first of the year, only 2½ per cent have been injured in accidents, War Department figures reveal.

In making this record the men worked at such hazardous occupations as dynamiting, pile driving, dam building, caisson sinking, and excavating, as well as those required in all phases of camp construction.

Under the direction of the Safety Unit, Construction Division of the QMC, a campaign to prevent accidents has been intensified during the emergency building program.

Since April 1, 40 safety inspectors have been assigned to accident prevention work. This group will later be augmented by 30 more whose appointments have been approved.

## It Would Take a Helluva Bite Out of a Lieutenant's Pay

FORT DIX, N. J.—It's inventory time again for the 44th Division, and the command is figuratively turning its pockets inside out before inspecting officers.

Once each year, the War Department demands such a showdown to determine whether Army equipment has been lost, strayed or stolen since it was issued to various units.

At times, these inspections develop some very embarrassing moments. Those with long memories can recall the time an inspecting officer visited the Fort Dix railroad to check on the rolling stock and found a locomotive missing. It had been sent off the post for repair, but there was no record of its leaving, so the inspector just marked it AWOL.

Enlisted men of the division must empty foot lockers and barracks bags to show everything from cotton undies to gas-masks and Garand rifles. The individual soldier is held responsible for anything missing unless he can give a reasonable account of its absence. Of course, if he can't, his next pay envelope is lighter to the extent of the price of the equipment missing.

Company commanders, as responsible officers, face deductions for any physical equipment missing from their command. This runs from furniture and typewriters to machine guns and heavy artillery pieces. So, remembering the case of the missing locomotive, they probably are keeping their fingers crossed—especially those who might wind up paying for a 155 mm. howitzer.

## 'Dead End' Kid Checks Out Sympathy to Pals

FT. KNOX, Ky.—One of those Damon Runyon pieces about the Broadway wise guy turning softie popped up here at the 1st Armored Division.

It's the story of Private Michael Cohen of Brooklyn, N. Y., who knew all the angles and latest gags, winding up as a soft-spoken assistant to Chaplain E. T. Donahue of the 6th Infantry.

A "dead end" kid who slugged his way up to the National AAU welterweight championship in 1927 and then turned Broadway comedian, Private Cohen now uses his talents, except for his fists, in keeping up the good spirit of his regiment.

He got into the chaplain's office by way of the stage and judicious use of some of those Broadway gags. He put on a show for the men, acting as emcee and directing a band he organized. The same line of patter he used to dish out on ships plying between New York and island resorts in the Atlantic and in the resort hotels of the Catskills went over big at Ft. Knox. The show was a success, was repeated several times, and Pvt. Cohen found himself assistant in the Chaplain's office.

His duties include editing the regiment's paper, listening to the woes of his fellow soldiers before turning them over to Captain Donahue, and working out on an anti-tank gun.

Cohen's varied talents have won him the friendship of the men in his regiment, says Chaplain Donahue.

"They feel he's been around enough to have gotten a few knocks himself and will really give them some sympathy," the chaplain said. "Besides, he's a grand showman."

When 13, Mayor John Hyland of New York decorated Cohen for being the best harmonica player in the city.

At 21, fighting under the name of Mike Zetz, he won the amateur national welterweight championship. He won 32 of 33 amateur fights, 16 of those by knockouts, before he left the squared circle for the dimmed lights of the night clubs.

The 6th Infantry is tops in toughness. It has to be for the job of following the tanks after they make the initial break-through.

And soft-spoken Private Cohen, the greeter in the chaplain's office, commands respect. The soldiers have seen him work out in the gym.

Cohen volunteered Feb. 10. His draft number wasn't due until sometime in 1942.

**SHOOTING COMING UP**  
CAMP POLK, La.—Twenty miles of roads costing about \$335,000, all leading to rifle and artillery ranges, will be completed here about the middle of August.

## News Ticker, Radio Expedite Communications at Polk

CAMP POLK, La.—Men of the 3rd Armored (Bayou Blitz) Division have a reputation for getting things done in a hurry and when it comes to communications they're plenty speedy.

With the blitzmen barely settled in their new home, some 70 miles from the nearest daily newspaper, a teletypewriter with a direct line to Shreveport is already in operation. Orders and other communications from higher units are coming in and it's only a matter of second getting through to other military posts.

Operator of this machine is Pfc. R. L. Sawyer, 46th Signal Co., who has had five years' experience with civilian communications companies.

Should some accident put the teletypewriter temporarily out of whack, the Bayou blitzmen will still be able to maintain direct communication with the outside. They have their own radio sending and receiving station and, like most of the important

equipment of the division, it's on wheels. The whole neatly contrived shebang is housed in a trailer. Instead of hunting around for a radio station, you take it along with you.

This, of course, applies only to official communications. When the soldiers get a yen to talk to the girl friend or say hello to the folks back home, they can't do it through official channels, but Lt. Vernon E. Fellow, a former "ham" operator, has constructed a sending and receiving radio telephone outfit which has already been licensed by the FCC and is awaiting only a few minor adjustments before arranging a series of broadcasts with other amateur radio-men throughout the nation.

## RIOT CONTROL

By THE NATIONAL GUARD

Compiled by MAJOR STERLING A. WOOD Infantry

Do you know your legal and military responsibility when called upon to restore order during times of civil unrest? What force may legally be used in restoring order? What are the proper tactics to employ when in actual contact with unruly crowds and mobs? These and many other questions are answered in this text.

This manual does not deal with large units; it presents the problems of riot control with the viewpoint of platoon, company and battalion or squadron commanders. Contains 33 illustrations of riot scenes, weapons, and tactical formations.

Flexible Fabbote Binding, Postpaid..... \$1.50

Full Library Backram, Postpaid..... \$2.00

ARMY TIMES

Daily News Building, Washington, D. C.



# Army Orders

(Continued from Page 5)

Buxton, William E. Matura, Arthur H. Carner, Birm, Jr., O'Neal, Benton W. Carroll, Arthur C. Reeve, Roy L. Casterline, W. H. Root, Frank P., Jr. Cover, Bruce F. Spreuer, W. E. Fernandez, F. J. Springfellow, G. S., Jr. David, C. O., Jr. Tempie, Leon B., Jr. Flemus, Howard H. Treman, Duane C. Gewehr, Ralph F.

## Cavalry

Chillico, Lt. Col. Charles L., from Jackson, Miss., to Atlanta, Ga.  
Roveris, Maj. Thomas D., from Fort Bliss, Tex., to Fort Riley, Kan.  
Neu, Maj. Ralph A., from Fort Bliss, Tex., to Camp, N. Y.  
Shaw, Maj. Virgil F., from Fort Riley, Kan., to Washington.

Austin, Maj. Verne, from Seely, Calif., to Washington.  
Minuta, Lt. Col. Hans C., from Fort Riley, Kan., to Camp Grant, Ill.  
O'Keefe, Lt. Col. Cornelia F., from Fort Meade, Ga., to Camp Barkeley, Tex.

Hudson, Lt. Col. Kustis L., from Fort Bliss to Fort Benning.  
Edwards, Maj. Robert, from Fort Bliss to Camp Polk, La.  
Hanson, Lt. Col. Thomas G., Jr., from Arlington Cantonment to Fort Riley, Kan.

Thompson, Maj. Newcomb B., Jr., from Chicago to Fort Riley.  
Caruone, First Lt. John J., from Fort Jackson to Fort Benning.  
Smiley, Second Lt. James L., from Seely, Calif., to Camp Polk, La.

Scott, Lt. Col. John P., from Fort Benning to Camp Polk.  
Lague, Maj. Laurence K., from Fort Bliss, Tex., to Fort Riley.  
Greaser, Capt. William H., from Fort Bliss to Fort Riley.

Raguse, Maj. Carl W., from Fort Bliss to Fort Meade, S. D.  
Hyde, Capt. John S., from Pine Camp, N. Y., to Washington.

## Chaplain Corps

Greaser, First Lt. Joseph J., from Fort George G. Meade, Md., to Puerto Rican Department.  
O'Brien, First Lt. James W., from Fort MacArthur, Calif., to Philippine Department.

Dyniville, First Lt. George W., from Westover Field, Mass., to Windsor Locks, Conn.  
Coast Artillery  
Murphy, Maj. Allen M., from Washington to Fort Hancock, N. J.

Bogart, Capt. Frank A., from Camp Davis, N. C., to Washington.  
Davis, Capt. George M., from Camp Davis, N. C., to Fort Monroe, Va.  
Johnston, First Lt. Harry C., from Fort Bragg, N. C., to Fort Monroe.

Race, Col. George W., from Fort Bragg to Fort Monroe.  
Mitchell, Maj. Floyd A., from West Point, N. Y., to Philippine Department.  
Storrs, Capt. John N., from Fort Winfield Scott, Calif., to Fort Monroe, Va.

Ertsgaard, Second Lt. Byron L., from Fort Hamilton, N. Y., to Fort Monroe.  
Guyton, First Lt. Benson, from Fort Baranca, Fla., to Philippine Department.  
Williams, First Lt. Harold C., from Fort Banks, Miss., to Wilmington, Del.

Loulatol, Col. Albert L., from Hawaiian Department to Camp Davis, N. C.  
Armstrong, Lt. Col. Marvel G., from Hawaiian Department to Camp Haan, Calif.  
Edwards, Maj. Palmer W., from Panama Canal Department to Fort Bragg, N. C.

Gettya, Maj. Charles W., from Panama Canal Department to Fort Bragg.  
Gregory, Maj. Edgar M., from Panama Canal Department to Camp Davis.  
Raymond, Maj. Montgomery B., from Panama Canal Department to Fort Story, Va.

Kushner, Capt. Gerson L., from Panama Canal Department to Camp Edwards, Mass.  
Patterson, Capt. Charles G., from Panama Canal Department to Fort Bliss, Tex.  
Thompson, Capt. Merle R., from Panama Canal Department to Fort Bliss.

Kelly, First Lt. John P., from Panama Canal Department to Fort Story.  
McKee, Capt. William F., from Puerto Rican Department to Fort Story.  
Turner, Capt. Harrison F., from Puerto Rican Department to Camp Davis.

Jordan, Capt. William H., from Fort Hamilton, N. Y., to Fort Moultrie, S. C.  
White, First Lt. Peter, from Picatinny Arsenal to Washington.  
Johnson, Second Lt. Fred H., from Picatinny Arsenal to Washington.

Whaley, Second Lt. Frank H., from Picatinny Arsenal to Washington.  
Hawkins, Second Lt. James J., Jr., from Camp Pendleton, Va., to Baltimore, Md.

## Dental Corps

Spicer, First Lt. Donald M., from Panama Canal Department to Brooklyn, N. Y.  
Maurer, Maj. Leslie D., from Carlisle Barracks, Pa., to Camp Hulen, Tex.  
Hornback, Capt. Donald L., from Fort Riley to St. Louis, Mo.

## Corps of Engineers

Lieber, Lt. Col. Albert C., Jr., from Washington to Fort Belvoir, Va.  
Pence, Maj. Arthur W., from Fort Belvoir to Washington.



"And don't drop him—his pockets are full of hand grenades."

Kreuger, Maj. James N., from Ketchikan, Alaska, to San Francisco, Calif.

Beers, Maj. Vere A., from Hawaiian Department to Fort Ord, Calif.  
Raisig, Second Lt. Charles C., from Picatinny Arsenal, N. J., to Washington.  
Booker, First Lt. Edmund W., from Camp Shelby, Miss., to Langley Field, Va.

Cockey, First Lt. Preston O., Jr., from Fort Jackson to Langley Field.  
Richardson, First Lt. Francis E., from Fort Benning to Langley Field.  
Smith, First Lt. William S., from Camp Shelby to Langley Field.

Burrus, Second Lt. George, Jr., from Camp Livingston, La., to Langley Field.  
Stuart, Second Lt. Parker O., from Fort Benning to Langley Field.  
Tracy, Second Lt. Richard L., from Camp Shelby to Langley Field.

Gordon, Lt. Col. Lewis C., from Rolls, Mo., to Camp Blanding, Fla.  
Smith, Maj. Elmore G., from Brooklyn, N. Y., to Schenectady, N. Y.  
Sorley, Maj. Merrow E., from Fort Sam Houston, Tex., to Camp Bowie, Tex.

Herb, Capt. Edward G., from Little Rock, Ark., to Mountain Home, Ark.  
Herman, Lt. Col. Frederick W., from Omaha, Neb., to Hawaiian Department.  
Schwartzman, Capt. Nathan, from Fort Benning, Ga., to Camp Shelby, Miss.

Ingalls, Lt. Col. Robert D., from Fort Bragg, N. C., to Fort Snelling, Minn.  
Symbol, Second Lt. Paul H., from Fort Leonard Wood to Fort Snelling.  
Pappas, First Lt. John C., from Fort Custer to Fort Snelling.

Graf, Second Lt. John A., Jr., from Fort Custer to Fort Snelling.  
Dau, aj. Frederick J., from Wright Field, Ohio, to Fort Belvoir, Va.  
Leonard, Capt. William S., from Fort Belvoir to Fort Lewis, Wash.

Malevick, Capt. Steven, from Fort Bragg to Philippine Department.  
Brooks, Second Lt. Gilbert, from Indian- town Gap, Pa., to Tulsa, Okla.  
Mills, Maj. William H., from Hawaiian Department to Camp Bowie, Tex.

Harding, Maj. Chester K., from New Orleans, La., to Fort Leonard Wood, Mo.  
Zitzer, First Lt. Frederick, from Fort Lewis to Fort Leonard Wood.  
Funchess, Capt. Linwood E., from Fort Benning to Camp Blanding.

Sloat, Capt. James W., from Fort Benning to Camp Blanding.  
Martin, First Lt. Sidney T., from Camp Livingston, La., to Camp Blanding.  
Sullivan, Second Lt. Francis R., from Fort Benning to Camp Blanding.

Smith, Maj. W. Dixon, from Fort Bragg to Camp Bowie.  
Rynearson, Charles B., from Fort Leonard Wood to Camp Bowie.  
Schnabel, Capt. Charles W., from Vancouver Barracks, Wash., to Camp Bowie.

Kasper, First Lt. Robert J., from Fort Leonard Wood to Camp Bowie.  
Cook, Second Lt. Edward O., from Ocean- side, Calif., to Camp Bowie.  
Lee, Second Lt. John C. H., Jr., from Fort Mason, Calif., to Anchorage, Alaska.

Harvey, Capt. Raymond J., from Fort Leonard Wood to Fort Lewis.  
Dunn, First Lt. Carroll H., from Fort Leonard Wood to Camp Claiborne, La.  
Kumpe, Capt. Edward F., from Lowry Field, Colo., to Camp Claiborne.

Kuns, Capt. Charles S., from Fort Benning to Mobile, Ala.

Pumroy, First Lt. Edwin C., from Fort Riley to Camp Beauregard.  
Ward, First Lt. William H., from Fort Riley to Camp Beauregard.  
Crandall, First Lt. Hubert E., from Kelly Field, Tex., to Fort Sam Houston, Tex.

Cottony, First Lt. Herman V., from Wash- ington to Fort Monmouth, N. J.  
Freeman, Lt. Col. Henry L., from Langley Field, Va., to Jacksonville, Fla.  
Reinhardt, aj. George C., from Hawaiian Department to Fort Belvoir, Va.

Lane, Maj. Thomas A., from Panama Canal Department to Fort Belvoir.  
Bridges, Maj. William C. D., from Panama Canal Department to Ft. Leavenworth, Kan.  
Bruce, Capt. Burton B., from Panama Canal Department to Camp Shelby, Miss.

Henny, Maj. Frederic A., from Terre Haute, Ind., to Fort Bragg, N. C.  
Walker, Capt. George H., from Fort Sam Houston to Camp Bowie, Tex.  
Witbeck, First Lt. Horace M., from Fort Ord, Okla., to Camp Bowie.

Haseman, Second Lt. Leonard L., from Camp Livingston to Camp Bowie.  
Kreuger, Capt. Walter, Jr., from Hawaiian Department to Camp Bowie.  
Ingersoll, Capt. Herbert V., from Fort Devens to Westover Field, Mass.

Zolkowski, First Lt. Edmond P., from Fort Devens to Westover Field.  
Bartlett, Second Lt. David B., from Fort Devens to Westover Field.  
Goldblith, Second Lt. Samuel A., from Fort Devens to Westover Field.

Montgomery, Second Lt. Robert D., from Fort Devens to Westover Field.  
Parker, Capt. David B., from Fort Belvoir to Camp Bowie.  
Himes, Capt. William J., from Fort Leonard Wood, Mo., to Fort Riley.

Falks, Capt. Walter A., from Fort Leonard Wood to Camp Shelby, Miss.  
Field Artillery  
Roberts, Maj. Thomas A., Jr., from Fort Leavenworth, Kans., to Fort Bragg, N. C.

Pollock, First Lt. Robert F. H., from Fort Jackson, S. C., to Washington.  
Dickey, Capt. Earl De Witt, from Camp Blanding, Fla., to Philippine Department.  
Smille, First Lt. James D., Jr., from Fort Lewis, Wash., to Fort Mason, Calif.

Compton, First Lt. Mardis C., from Picatinny Arsenal to Washington.  
Davis, First Lt. William W., from Picatinny Arsenal to Frankford Arsenal, Pa.  
Murphy, First Lt. Edmund C., from Fort McClellan, Ark., to Fort Bragg.

ilan, Lt. Col. Honh H., from Fort Leonard Wood, Mo., to Fort Sill, Okla.  
Wald, First Lt. William O., from Fort Sill to Hawaiian Department.  
Infantry

During, Lt. Col. Fred, from Fort Sheridan, Ill., to Portland, Me.  
Bulger, Lt. Col. John W., from Portland to Fort Custer, Mich.  
Harris, Capt. William W., from Fort Benning, Ga., to West Point, N. Y.

Vittrup, Capt. Russell L., from Fort Benning to West Point.  
Billingsley, Second Lt. James R., from Fort Knox to Fort Benning.  
Clements, Second Lt. Robert L., from Fort Jackson, S. C., to Fort Benning.

Dyer, Capt. Arnel, from Fort Douglas, Utah, to Fort Benning.  
Shugart, Lt. Col. Edmund R., from Panama Canal Department to Washington.  
Breckenridge, Maj. William M., from Arlington Cantonment, Va., to Fort Custer, Mich.

Lindley, Maj. Frank B., from Fort Snelling, Minn., to Camp Croft, S. C.  
Eills, Second Lt. Robert R., from Fort Sam Houston to Fort Benning, Ga.  
Atins, Second Lt. Robert M., from Fort Leonard Wood, Mo., to Fort Benning.

Brown, Second Lt. Marvin L., from Fort Knox to Fort Benning.  
Kunzig, Col. Louis A., from Camp Croft, S. C., to Camp Blanding, Fla.  
Stadig, Lt. Col. Neis E., from University Heights, N. Y., to Fort Jackson, S. C.

Keating, Lt. Col. Frank A., from Fort Lewis, Wash., to Washington.  
Fechet, Maj. d'Alary, from Los Angeles to Washington.  
Parker, Capt. John U., from Fort Huachuca, Ariz., to Fort Benning, Ga.

Allen, Second Lt. David G., from Fort Douglas, Utah, to Fort Benning.  
Cleveland, Second Lt. William C., from Fort Ord, Calif., to Fort Benning.  
Brettt, Second Lt. Carl A., from Fort Bragg, N. C., to Fort Benning.

Donovan, Second Lt. Francis X., from Fort Butler, Lt. Col. George E., from Springfield, Mass., to Panama Canal Department.  
Ross, Lt. Col. David M. N., from Boston to Camp Beauregard, La.  
Morrow, Lt. Col. George J., from Fort Benning, Ga., to Fort Sam Houston.

Bechtold, Lt. Col. Jacob E., from Panama Canal Department to Camp Croft, S. C.  
Jones, Lt. Col. Frank A., from Arlington Cantonment, Va., to Camp Wolters, Tex.  
Goffard, Maj. Joseph J., from East St. Louis, Ill., to Milwaukee, Wis.

Dick, Capt. James R., from Fort McPherson, Ga., to Washington.  
Obermann, Capt. J. Esco, from Camp Joseph T. Robinson, Ark., to Randolph Field, Tex.  
Sweet, Capt. Trevor, from Kingston, R. I., to Washington.

Leighton, First Lt. Henry H., from Fort Sam Houston to Chicago.  
Ward, First Lt. Lorne S., from Fort Snelling, Minn., to Hawaiian Department.  
Farrell, Second Lt. Arthur A., from Fort Riley, Kan., to Hawaiian Department.

Norris, Second Lt. Charles H., from Fort Leavenworth, Kans., to Hawaiian Department.

Hood, First Lt. Charles W., from San Francisco to Hawaiian Department.  
Johnson, First Lt. Herman J., Jr., from San Francisco to Hawaiian Department.  
Ringrose, Second Lt. Neil M., from San Francisco to Hawaiian Department.

Wharton, Lt. Col. William L., from State College, Pa., to Fort Benning.  
Strange, Maj. Walter S., from San Francisco to State College.  
Dunn, Maj. Theodore L., from Camp Bowie, Tex., to Fort Benning.

Dahlin, Second Lt. John F., from San Francisco to Fort Benning.  
Cocker, Second Lt. Lynn W., from Panama Canal Department to Governors Island, N. Y.  
Webb, Second Lt. William N., from Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., to Hawaiian Department.

Dowling, Lt. Col. Paul J., from Fresno, Calif., to Wayne, Pa.  
Triboliet, Lt. Col. Hervey A., from Dallas, Tex., to Fort Dix, N. J.  
Ford, Maj. Hamer P., from Pine Camp, N. Y., to Fort Knox, Ky.

Hart, First Lt. George T., from Manhattan, Kans., to Washington.  
Niederauer, First Lt. William J., from Picatinny Arsenal to Washington.  
Lehrer, Second Lt. John P., from Picatinny Arsenal to Washington.

Lewis, Second Lt. Stuart N., from Picatinny Arsenal to Washington.  
Inspector General's Department  
Haines, Lt. Col. Oliver L., from Camp Polk Judge Advocate General's Department  
Bigg, Capt. Clayton E., from Panama Canal Department to Baltimore.

Medical Administrative Corps  
Abrams, First Lt. John M., from Savannah, Ga., to Fort George G. Meade, Md.  
Clark, Capt. Albert G., from Chicago to Washington.

Brown, First Lt. Henry C., from Camp Beauregard, La., to Camp Livingston, La.  
Medical Corps  
McMahon, First Lt. Robert E., from Camp Lee, Va., to Fort Jay, N. Y.

Albanese, Col. Nicholas A., from Fort Knox, Ky., to Fort Leonard Wood, Mo.  
Moore, Lt. Col. Luther R., from San Francisco to Fort Richardson, Alaska.  
Steger, Capt. Byron L., from Panama Canal Department to Brooklyn, N. Y.

Barrows, Maj. Llewellyn L., from Hawaiian Department to Washington.  
Peterson, Maj. Walter L., from Fort Sam Houston to Camp Roberts, Calif.  
Holtz, Maj. Paul R., from Moffett Field, Calif., to Las Vegas, Nev.

Lahourcade, Capt. Fred G., from Fort Sill, Okla., to Fort Knox.  
Rogers, Lt. Col. John A., from Carlisle Barracks, Pa., to Washington.  
Smith, Lt. Col. Roy L., from Fort Jackson, S. C., to Denver, Colo.

Ring, Capt. Harold H., from Fort Screven, Ga., to Hawaiian Department.  
Leininger, Capt. Alfred T., from Fort Brady, Mich., to Philippine Department.  
Phillips, Capt. Robert T., from Fort Devens, Mass., to Philippine Department.

Quartermaster Corps  
Adams, Capt. Joseph A., from Fort Bragg to Philippine Department.  
Langer, Second Lt. Carl R., from Fort Bragg, Mass., to Springfield.

Chase, Second Lt. Paul H., from Camp Croft, S. C., to Fort Dix, N. J.  
Finlay, Lt. Col. Wilmer M., from Fort Bragg, to Fort Dix, N. J.  
Nesto, First Lt. Raymond R., from Fort York to Fort Monmouth, N. J.

Butler, First Lt. James O., from Camp Croft to Charlotte, N. C.  
Smith, Second Lt. G. Blanton, from Santa Fe, N. M., to Fort Belvoir, Va.  
Willard, Second Lt. William R., from Niagara Falls, N. Y., to Camp Niagara, N. Y.

(Continued on Page 15)

## Everyone In The Army Should Read THE FIFTH COLUMN IS HERE

By GEORGE BRITT

NEWSPAPERS everywhere are full of stories of the Nation-wide Sabotage Plan that was timed for Memorial Day, threatening Army posts and other defense activities. Now the story of The Fifth Column has been told. You can read these astounding revelations by an ace newspaper reporter, an acknowledged authority who has been investigating Fifth Column activities in this country for over five years. Here are the amazing, blood-chilling facts. Read for yourself:

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## CAMP MISERY"

## Hap Arnold Took First AC Unit Into Panama

the history of France Field is the history of the Air Corps in Panama. From a meager beginning of 51 men of the Seventh Squadron, serving chiefly as messengers for the Coast Artillery, it has grown the important defense area the Canal Zone Air Force represents today.

Authority of a letter from the Command General dated July 15, 1918, France Field was named in honor of Howard J. France, who was the Army flyer to die in Panama. Just his life April 24, 1918 while attempting to escape from a burning plane on Catun Lake. Prior to this time the field was officially known as Coco Walk but more aptly dubbed by the enlisted men as Camp Misery, due to the prevalence of mud, sand flies and mosquitoes.

The first aviation troops arrived at the zone on March 29, 1917. They were the newly organized Seventh Squadron under the command of Capt. H. H. Arnold (now Lt. General) and came from the Signal School at San Diego. There had been no preparation for the arrival of the flying machines; they were shuffled about from camp to Empire to Fort Sherman as they ever got off the ground. The exact date of their first flight is recorded but it occurred in September or October of 1917. A few days later the first flight across the zone was completed in 47 minutes which was considered remarkable.

## Board With Navy

Construction of a permanent aviation camp on the present site of France Field began in February, 1918. At the time the spot was only a swampy area bordering Manzanillo Bay. It had to be cleared and in and all hangars built before could be ready for occupation, so the Seventh Squadron took up quarters with the Navy at Coco Solo until barracks could be built.

Flying began in earnest in the spring and by the first of June tripartite patrols of the coast waters adjacent to the Atlantic entrance of the canal were inaugurated to guard against any hostile act from the sea. The patrols were continued until May 15, 1918, and, surprisingly, only a few planes were lost despite the lack of compasses and other navigating instruments.

After the end of the war the disbanding of all emergency officers continued to disrupt the new field.

## Army Orders

(Continued from Page 14)

Col. Wallace J., from Brookline, Mass., to Panama Canal Department, to Camp Livingston, to Camp Polk, Va.

Capt. Albert H., from Camp Bowie, to Fort Sam Houston, Tex.

Second Lt. John W., from Boston, to Fort Devens, Mass.

Major Edward, from Baltimore, Md., to Washington.

First Lt. James O., from Washington, to Sandusky, Ohio.

Second Lt. Albert M., Jr., from Fort Mason, Calif., to Fresno, Calif.

Col. Joseph D., from Fort Brady, to Charleston, S. C.

Capt. Crowell E., from Philadelphia, to Puerto Rican Department.

Capt. Robert H., from Columbus, to Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.

Capt. Homer H., from San Francisco, to Fort Lewis, Wash.

First Lt. Thomas P., from Baltimore, Md., to Aberdeen, Md.

First Lt. Gilbert, from Washington, to Baltimore.

First Lt. Charles C. A., from Atlanta, Ga., to Milan, Tenn.

First Lt. Frederick W., from Baltimore, to Edgewood, Md.

Second Lt. Ralph C., from Fort Devens, to Philadelphia.

First Lt. Ernest C., Jr., from Atlanta, Ga., to Fort Sam Houston, Tex.

First Lt. Lionel T., from Fort Hughes, Utah, to San Francisco, Calif.

Second Lt. Street, Jr., from Washington, to Omaha, Nebr.

First Lt. Richard R., from Fort Houston, to Fort Monmouth.

Capt. George, from Fort Sam Houston, to Puerto Rican Department.

First Lt. Allen L., from Fort Sam Houston, to Puerto Rican Department.

Second Lt. Felix M., from Fort George, to Washington.

Second Lt. Lawrence G., from Fort George, to Hawaiian Department.

Col. Laurence, from Baltimore, Md., to Lexington, Ky.

Second Lt. Charlton J., from Fort Houston, to Fort Monmouth.

First Lt. John W., from Carlisle Barracks, to Chicago.

First Lt. Karl F., from Washington, to Fort Sheridan.

Second Lt. Joseph H., from Fort Sam Houston, to Colorado Springs, Colo.

Capt. Alfred C., from Fort Sam Houston, to Fort Worth, Tex.

Major Arvo T., from March Field, to Riverside, Calif.

Major Ernest E., from Colorado Springs, Colo., to Tampa, Fla.

Capt. James B., from Fort Mason, to Fort George Wright, Wash.

Capt. Richard G., from Fort Leavenworth, to Mitchell Field, N. Y.

Capt. Wayne D., from Lexington, to Fort Royal, Va.

First Lt. Edward H., from Fort Washington, to Hawaiian Department.

but prompt action on the part of the Chief of the Air Corps prevented all of the officers leaving and it was organized as a permanent guardian of the canal. Thereafter a steady growth took place. Other squadrons were stationed here and the Sixth Composite Group, forerunner of the present Sixth Bombardment Group, was formed. It included the 7th Observation Squadron, 44th Observation Squadron, 25th Bombardment Squadron, 63rd Service Squadron, 12th Photo Section, Headquarters Squadron and Band.

## Much-Decorated Outfit

If any outfit in Panama has a history to compare with the pioneering Seventh Aero Squadron, it is the 25th Bombardment Squadron. This organization was formed at Kelly Field in June, 1917, and proceeded without

delay to the Aerial Fighting School at Ayr, Scotland. Throughout the remainder of the war the men of the 25th showed notable heroism and bravery, particularly in the fighting during the Meuse-Argonne Second Offensive. Members of the squadron received both the British Flying Cross and the Croix de Guerre, and the distinguished service of the pilots of this organization are spoken of

whenever old fliers gather together. The insignia of the 25th Squadron consists of a black-masked executioner in the act of swinging his axe. Blood is dripping from the axe blade which has four notches in its face. The insignia of the Sixth Composite Group, carried now by the Sixth Bombardment Group, is a pirate's head and shoulders with skull and cross-bones tattooed on the

chest. The bust rests on the propeller of an airplane, the blades bearing the words "Parati Defendere."

Year by year advancement has continued until today France Field can point with pride to its facilities and to the accomplishments of its squadrons and repeat with conviction the motto of the old 6th Composite Group: "Parati Defendere"—"We are ready to defend."

## Camouflage Was Known To History

Men who are color blind can see through camouflage better than with normal vision. A green and pinkish brown uniform is the latest example of camouflage. It is illustrated in the special Defense Issue of LIFE which will be out July 3rd. The color photograph was taken of infantrymen in the woods near Ft. Belvoir, Va.

Camouflage is as old as time with the credit going to nature for the inspirational use of her protective coloring. Experienced hunters realize how hard it is to spot a deer in its own setting, how difficult it is to see a rabbit when he is not in motion, or to determine the outline of a bird in flight. Imitating nature's skill in concealment, airplanes like birds are now two-toned with the dark shade on the upper surface and the light shade on the under surface. When viewed from the earth, this light under surface appears almost invisible against the blue of the sky; when viewed from above the dark upper surface reduces visibility against the earth colors.

## Those Floating Lanterns

Aristides in one of the first camouflage stunts in military history, 4th Century B. C., escaped from Dionysius' fleet by leaving floating lanterns on the water while his galleys rowed away. McBeth's enemies carried branches of trees and "Birnawood" moved to Dunsinane. Dumas' Three Musketeers propped dead soldiers against the parapet so that the doughty three could eat their breakfast in peace that day at St. Gervais.

Camouflage literally means "to dust away" and thus to make disappear by magic. In the War of 1917 concealment was designed for use against ground and sea forces, hence was comparatively simple. It usually consisted of dazle paint to blur outlines.

With the tremendous development of aviation since the last war, modern warfare now depends largely on aerial photography for the location of military objectives. Painted zig-zag designs may fool the visual observer but they will never fool the discerning eye of the camera. On the photographic print, color is translated into shades of black and white which vary not only according to basic color, but light and shade, contour, shape and movement. Thus a color green, for instance, which will seemingly be a perfect match to the human observer, must be replaced by a slate gray which photographs as a perfect match for green grass and lawns.

## Modernizing Birnam Wood

Similarly, a building throws a shadow when seen from the air which will give away the secret despite color concealment. Thus the very contour of the building must be molded to eliminate the tell-tale light and shade on the photographic print. And, while the old Birnam wood method is still practical, foliage used as a deceptive covering must be kept as green and fresh as the original oak tree.

Some of the principal problems of the camouflager today will be included in the National Defense Issue of LIFE in full color pictures which present a graphic picture of just how various devices prove that pictures do lie. Among the photographs scheduled to appear are shots of stunts with sniper's net which make a soldier invisible at 100 feet, the mottled camouflage suits mentioned above, adaption of the big California spider's "trap door" and some of the artificial materials used for flat top covers on gun emplacements.

## Classified Section

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